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The Daily Colonist.

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VOL. LXXXVII. NO 47 — VICTORIA, B.C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5 1902 — FORTY-FOURTH YEAR

Nerve Reserve

Becomes exhausted and perhaps you find that the work—once so easy for your eyes—now becomes difficult.

This indicates that the nervous and muscular force of the eyes is impaired and should have assistance. If not delayed too long

A Pair of Glasses

Properly fitted will restore the tone and produce comfort. WE fit glasses properly and guarantee them to give perfect satisfaction.

Challoner & Mitchell

CREME DE MENTHE, CURACOA, CREME DE NOYEAU, MARASQUIN, CREME DE VANILLA, KIMMEL, CHERRIES IN MARASCHINO, CREME DE CASSIS, FRENCH AND ITALIAN VERMOUTH, GREEN AND YELLOW CHARTREUSE, BENEDICTINE, ABSINTHE, ANISETTE, FERNET, BRANCA, ETC., ETC.

HUDSON'S BAY CO.

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Are You Sure

You are getting all that is coming to you in return for that money you are paying out? Why not make sure and do as so many of your fellow-citizens are doing—trade here—where you can get your money's worth?

MISSION, B. C., BUTTER, lb.	25c.
TOMATO CATSUP, 2-lb. tin	10c.
QUAKER OATS, 2 pkgs.	25c.
SNOW FLAKES, pkg.	10c.
ASPARAGUS TIPS, tin	25c.
RIPE OLIVES, pint	25c.

The ideal of Ceylon Tea is the "Dixi," at 35c. lb.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO., CASH GROCERS

WARNED!

THE LAWYER—

Q.—How many times a day do you lift the typewriter carriage to see what you are doing?
A.—I don't know.
Q.—Have you any idea?
A.—No.
Q.—Five times?
A.—No, more than that.
Q.—100 times?
A.—More than that, I think.
Q.—Two hundred times?
A.—About that I should think.
Q.—How much does the carriage weigh?
A.—I don't know.
Q.—Half a pound?
A.—At least that.
Q.—And you say you lift it about 200 times every day?
A.—Yes.
Q.—Then that would average for 300 working days about 30,000 pounds? 15 tons. Think of it?
A.—(A long sigh) I suppose so.
Q.—Why don't you get an Underwood Typewriter with Visible writing, no carriage to lift, no swinging the platen, work in full sight? All evident advantages over the old way, as you can see.

The Hinton Electric Company, Limited,

Agents for British Columbia. VICTORIA, B. C.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST

Mellor's Pure Ready Mixed Paint

$1.50 Per Imperial Gallon.

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VERY OLD VATTED

Scotch Whisky

For sale by all leading grocers and wine merchants.

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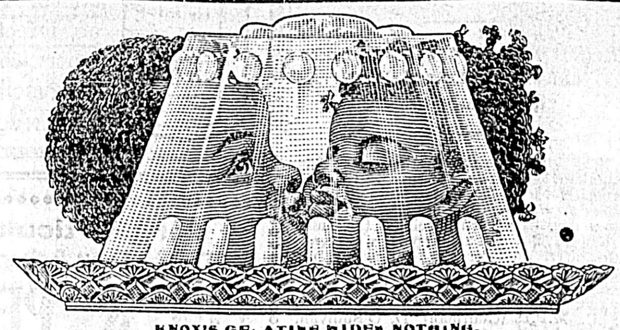
NO. 12 STORE STREET.

Dealer in all kinds of Poultry and Supplies. Agent for the Prairie State Incubator, the best and most perfect machine in the market and the cheapest machine to run. Come and see them if you intend buying an incubator or brooder. Just received—a supply of leg-bands for poultry.

For first-class dental work, go to DR. HARTMAN, 113 Government street. Inventor of an apparatus for cleft palate and improved plates.



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The Transparency Is Proof of Its Purity.

It is pure calves' stock gelatine—that's the whole secret. Any one in America can make it, but I AM THE ONLY ONE WHO DOES. It is time for the truth to be known about gelatine. CHARLES B. KNOX.

Each packet makes at least a pint more jelly than any other packet of equal size. 62 Knox Avenue, Johnstown, N. Y.

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Coarse Salt, Firebricks, Fireclay, Pig and Bar Iron

also in stock a full line of

Wilkins' Celebrated Steel Wire Ropes and Cables. Curtis & Harvey's Sporting Gunpowder and Cartridges. Pilcher's Genuine Double Boiled Linseed Oil. White's K. B. & S., and Belgian Cement. Triangular Box Nails, Stockholm Tar, Pig Lead, Sheet Lead and Lead Piping, Ingot Tin, Caustic Soda, Tinplates, etc.

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Victoria and Vancouver

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For Sawmills, Loggers, Carpenters, etc.
Winners of the World's Record.
Unexcelled For Fast and Easy Cutting.

FOR SALE BY

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ld.

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TELEPHONE 59. P. O. DRAWER 613.

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We import direct from Cuba all the leading brands of Havana Cigars, including the famous "ROBERT FULTON," "UPMANNS," "HENRY CLAY'S," "ECQUADORS," "VILLAR DE VILLAR," and many other standard brands, all sizes.

Pither & Leiser Direct Importers VICTORIA, B. C.

J. A. Sayward Lumber Mills

THE PIONEER LUMBER MILLS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

ESTABLISHED 1858

I have just added to my sawmill a complete sash and door plant, and am prepared to supply all kinds of factory work, sashes, doors, mouldings, gutter-turning, stair-building, paneling, show-cases, mantels, office fittings and all kinds of building material. I also have a complete box factory. Kiln-dried lumber a specialty.

Head Office, Victoria, B.C. Branches at Nelson B.C., and White Horse, Y. T.

SYLVESTER

For the best milk producer on the market, try our Creamery Chops. Tel. 413. City Market.

TABLE CUTLERY.

Our stock is now complete. Carvers, $2.00 set up; Table Knives, $3.50 dozen to $15.00; Plated Forks, Spoons, etc., at

FOX'S, 78 Govt St.

GREEN RIVER HOT SPRINGS

WASHINGTON

Two and a half hours from Seattle and Tacoma, on main line of N. P. railway. Special 1 1-3 round trip fare from Victoria. The most perfectly appointed health and pleasure resort in the entire west. New and modern building, steam heated and electric lighted throughout. Splendid natural medicinal waters; perfect baths.

Skilled attendants in every department, offering to those suffering from rheumatism gout, neuralgia, disorders of the digestive, urinary and nervous systems, or to those in need of change and rest. A measure of relief not elsewhere obtainable. Resident physicians; direct use of waters and baths without charge.

Write for circulars, etc. Rates from $12.50 weekly. Splendid winter resort.

J. S. KLOEBER, M. D.

Mining Shares

CARIBOO-McKINNEY.

This company has declared a dividend of 1½ cents per share, payable 1st March. Those who bought Cariboo-McKinney shares on our advice two months ago can now make over 100 per cent profit.

Republic Camp Stock.

The Grand Forks and Republic railway will be completed some time in February, when five Republic mines will commence shipping 600 tons a day to the Granby smelter, as contracts have already been made. We therefore strongly recommend intending investors to buy now, so as to reap handsome profits within the next two or three months. The following will be shippers immediately the railway is completed:

Mountain Lion, Quilp, Tom Thumb, Black Tail and Lone Pine. Mountain Lion is the largest mine in Republic camp, and the shares used to sell at $1.25 and upwards. Inside four months we expect Mountain Lion will sell above 70 cents. Today's price is around 30 cents. We think Black Tail will double inside three months.

A. W. MORE & CO., Ltd.

23 Broad Street, near Colonist Office.

LIBERAL DELEGATES.

Opposition Faction in Nanaimo Getting Ready For the Fray.

Nanaimo, Feb. 4.—(Special.)—A strong force of delegates to the Vancouver Liberal convention is in the city. The Alberni delegates, Messrs. Bledsoe, King and Redford are now here. Delegates from the opposition Liberal camp in this city will attend the convention to fight for recognition.

The schooner Nellie Thurston is supposed to be on her way here from Seattle. She will then proceed to the northern fishing grounds, where she will be employed by the Pacific Fish & Navigation company of this city.

Declines The Offer

Great Britain's Answer to Proposal of the Dutch Government.

Adheres to Intention Not to Permit Intervention by Foreign Power.

And Declines to Deal With the Boer Delegates in Europe.

London, Feb. 4.—The British government has replied to the communication of the Netherlands that if the Boers in the field desire to negotiate for peace, negotiations can be entered into, but only in South Africa. The British government adheres to its intention not to accept the intervention of any foreign power.

The text of the reply of the British foreign secretary, Lord Lansdowne, to the Dutch government is as follows:

"Foreign Office, February 3, 1902.

"Sir: You were good enough to lay before me, on January 25, a communication from the Netherlands government, in which it was proposed that, with the object of bringing the war to an end, His Majesty's government might grant a safe conduct to the Boer delegates now in Holland, for the purpose of enabling them to confer with the Boer leaders in South Africa.

"It is suggested that, after a conference, the delegates might return to Europe, with power to conclude a treaty of peace with this country, and the Netherlands government intimate that, in this event, they might at a later stage be instrumental in placing the Boer plenipotentiaries in relation with plenipotentiaries who might be appointed by His Majesty's government. The Netherlands government intimate that if this project commends itself to His Majesty's government, they will inquire of the delegates whether they are prepared to make the suggested visit to South Africa. It may, therefore, be inferred that the communication I received was made on the responsibility of the Netherlands government alone, and without authority from the Boer delegates or leaders. His Majesty's government have given it their best consideration, and whilst they entirely appreciate the motives of the humanity which led the Netherlands to this proposal, they feel they must adhere to the position adopted, and clearly announced by them some months after the commencement of hostilities by the Boers, that it is not their intention to accept the intervention of any foreign power in the South African war. Should the Boer delegates themselves desire to lay a request for safe conduct before His Majesty's government, there is no reason why they should not do so.

"But His Majesty's government obviously are not in a position to express an opinion on any such application until they have received it and are aware of the precise nature and grounds whereon the request is made.

"I may, therefore, point out that it is not at present clear to His Majesty's government that the delegates retain any influence over the representatives of the Boers in South Africa, or have any voice in their councils. They are stated by the Netherlands government to have no such letters of credence or instruction of a later date than March, 1900. His Majesty's government and the powers of government, including those of negotiation, were now completely vested in Mr. Steyn for the Boers of the Orange River Colony, and Mr. Schalkburger for those of the Transvaal. If this is so, it is evident that the most satisfactory means of arranging a settlement would be by direct communication between the leaders of the Boer forces in South Africa and the commander-in-chief of His Majesty's forces, who has already been instructed to forward immediately any offers he may receive for the consideration of His Majesty's government.

"In these circumstances, His Majesty's government have decided that if the Boer leaders should desire to enter into negotiations for the purpose of bringing the war to an end, these negotiations must take place not in Europe, but in South Africa.

"It should, however, be borne in mind that if the Boer leaders are to occupy time in visiting in South Africa, consulting with Boer leaders in the field, and in returning to Europe for the purpose of making known the results of their errand, a period of at least three months would elapse, during which hostilities would be prolonged and much human suffering, perhaps needlessly, occasioned.

"I have, etc.,
(Sd.) "LANSDOWNE."

The text of the communication of the Dutch minister in London to Lord Lansdowne, is as follows:

"In the opinion of the government of Her Majesty the Queen, the exceptional circumstances in which one of the belligerent parties in South Africa is placed, which prevents it from communicating directly with the other belligerent, constitute one reason for the prolongation of the war, which is still raging without pause or end, and which causes so much misery.

"It is, in fact, an exceptional circumstance, that one of the belligerent parties is completely shut in and separated from the rest of the world, and that the Boer representatives in Europe are deprived of all means of communicating with the general commanding their forces. The difficulty thus arises that the authorities who ought to negotiate for the Boer side are divided into two sections which are deprived of all means of deliberating together. It is evident that the Boer delegates in Europe can do nothing because they do not know the state of affairs in Africa, and that the Boers in the field are obliged to abstain from taking any steps because they art not cognizant of the state of affairs in Europe.

"Moreover, the delegates in Europe are bound by their letters of credence, which were drawn up in March, 1900, which bind them so strictly to the independence of the republics that they could not even be permitted to accept the reestablishment of the status quo ante bellum if a mode of settling disputes which might arise were not laid down at the same time. These circumstances give rise to a question whether the offer of good offices could not be usefully made by a neutral power in order to render at least possible negotiations which otherwise could not be opened. For this reason, it would be important to ascertain whether it would be agreeable to the Britannic government, to make use of the good offices of a neutral power if such good offices are confined to the task of placing in communication negotiators to be appointed by the two parties. The Holland government might perhaps be considered as indicated for the performance of this task, seeing that the Boer delegates are in Netherland territory and accredited to that government alone. If His Britannic Majesty's government should agree to this view, the government of Her Majesty the Queen would have to inquire of the Boer delegates whether they are willing to proceed to Africa and deliberate with the Boer leaders on the spot, returning to Europe after a stay of fixed length, say a fortnight, armed with adequate full powers providing for all eventualities and authorizing them to conclude a treaty of peace which should bind absolutely both the Boers in Europe and the Boers in Africa.

"In the event of an effective reply, it would be necessary for His Britannic Majesty's government to hand the Netherlands government three safe conducts, permitting the Boer delegates to proceed freely to Africa, remain there freely for the time agreed upon, and return freely to Europe. It would further be necessary for the British government to allow of telegraph code with the view of appointing a place where the delegates could meet the Boer leaders. On their return the Netherlands government could place them in communication with the plenipotentiaries appointed for that purpose by His Britannic Majesty's government, and would willingly undertake to place at the disposal of these gentlemen the accommodation necessary for their meetings; the Netherlands government would then consider their task at an end.

"It is quite evident that negotiations thus begun might lead to no results, but, the possibility on the contrary is also not excluded and in this condition of affairs it appears desirable to endeavor to open negotiations in the hope that they may be successful and efface a difficulty which exists for all belligerent parties of taking the first step in this direction; and it might be useful that a third party should undertake the matter and serve as an intermediary.

"(Signed), GERICKE."

Strange Tale From Dawson

Indians Frightened at Some Wonderful Beast That Yells Like Fog Horn.

The Amur Reaches Vancouver After Being Detained By Severe Winds.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Feb. 4.—The steamer Amur arrived from Skagway this afternoon, having anchored last night at Plumpers bay, owing to a very severe wind storm.

There were 11 passengers, as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Hickman, Seattle; E. S. Ironsides, L. Troughon, W. Myer, Mrs. Jos. Boyle, Miss F. Butz, C. T. Swanburg, J. Moryment, E. Townsend, A. H. Prentice, J. J. Shortzer, all of Victoria. The weather was reported comparatively mild in Skagway, with very little snow. Those from Dawson came out in five days and a half over the ice.

Dawson papers refer to a strange happening at Stewart river. The Indians of that section are said to be hurrying away in the direction of the nearest whiteman's camp in terror of their lives from a strange beast, which, from their description, is as large as a prehistoric mammoth, and bellows with a noise like a fog signal. Some of the Indians declare that there is a herd of prehistoric animals, while others claim there is but one, which, having made his appearance in different places, gave the impression that there were a number of the nondescript creatures. No doubt the Indians have greatly exaggerated the truth. If they were to be believed, however, it would appear that a herd of pre-historic mammoths, that had been slumbering for 5,000 years in the great glacier beds, had come to life again to terrorize the natives.

There is a small stampede to Gladstone creek, where pans run 30 cents on abandoned claims that had been thought worthless.

PROSPECTORS FOR HORSEFLY

Party Being Organized to Leave Nelson in Spring—Drill Hall Disappointment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nelson, B. C., Feb. 4.—A party of Nelson prospectors is being organized to leave about the end of February for the Horsefly placers. They are being financed by a Nelson business man.

Rev. Mr. Wright, formerly of Portage la Prairie, has been called to the Presbyterian church as successor to Rev. R. Frew, who resigned a year ago on account of ill-health, and who has since been inducted into the Union Evangelical church, Constantinople.

Plans for a new drill shed have been received. They provide for a wooden bdilding, and as the site is within the city fire limits, the building cannot be erected. In size it is much too small for two companies, which Col. Holmes has recommended for Nelson. The militiament are much disappointed.

AFTER ISLAND TRADE.

Vancouver Board of Trade Eager to Enter the Field.

Vancouver, Feb. 4.—(Special)—The Board of Trade met tonight and a discussion took place regarding the possibility of Vancouver merchants securing the trade of the islands of the Gulf, Comox, Union, Ladysmith and Oyster Bay, by getting a local steamer to go on the route.

The assayers of the Mainland are taking steps to oppose the taking up customs assaying by the Dominion assay office here. The board will further press upon the Dominion government the necessity of a new postoffice and customs house for Vancouver. They will send protographs describing the inadequacy of the present buildings.

Mr. Gilman, successor to Mr. Pellew-Harvey, made a statement to the board that Mr. Swaney, of the Pacific Steel company, Irondale, Wash., had examined iron deposits of Vancouver and nearby islands with a view of establishing a plant on the Island, and he felt quite assured that before very long large rolling mills would be at work in the vicinity of these mines.

Wireless Telegraph

Dominion Goverment Will Provide Apparatus For Various Light Houses.

Mounted Rifles Sailed For South Africa Twenty Five Over Strength.

Large Number of Private Bills to Come Before Parliament This Year.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—The estimates next session will include appropriations to provide for wireless telegraphic apparatus at various lighthouses, which will permit vessels reporting more speedily than is possible with the flag signals now in vogue. It is calculated that the outlay will be about $5,000 for each station. The Department of Public Works has been asked to arrange for the installation of wireless telegraph across the Straits of Northumberland, which separate Prince Edward Island from New Brunswick.

Eleven officers are to take a three-months' course at Kingston in staff duties.

The Militia Department announces that the total strength of the Second Mounted Rifles was 907 officers and men, and 942 horses. The regiment sailed 25 over strength.

Notice has been given of 108 applications to parliament for private legislation, as against 12 last year.

Mr. Fitzpatrick is making a big fight for the portfolio of justice, which will be vacant before Saturday, as Mr. Mills is to be appointed to the bench this week.

The annual meeting of the Ottawa Humane society was held today. Five medals for life-saving were presented, one of the recipients being Master Gorden Carling, son of Mr. Fred. Carling, of Ottawa, and grandson of Sir John Carling.

The railways are getting the better of the big storm of Sunday and yesterday. Most of the trains came in fairly well on time today.

The smallpox outbreak has cost the city, so far, $19,500.

A NEW TRIAL.

Nightingale v. Union Colliery Being Heard in Vancouver.

Vancouver, Feb. 4.—(Special)—The Supreme court, Mr. Justice Irving presiding, was hearing evidence all day today at the re-trial of Nightingale v. Union Colliery. Three years ago a freight train crossing the Trent bridge was wrecked, owing to the bridge collapsing. Several passengers were killed. Plaintiff was severely injured and sued defendants, who were operating the train. At the first trial in Vancouver the jury gave plaintiff $7,000 damages. The case was appealed to the Full court on the ground that the train wrecked was a freight and passengers were not supposed to ride on it. An appeal was allowed and a new trial ordered, on the ground that the statement of plaintiff, that the Union Colliery company had been accustomed to carrying passengers on their freight trains, had not been sufficiently proven. Thus the present trial. A great deal of the old evidence is being taken over again.

At the annual meeting of the Vancouver Rifle association G. R. Maxwell, M. P., was chosen honorary president; Dr Bell-Irving, president; Capt. Tatlow, M.P.P., vice-president; Mr. McInnes, second vice-president; Major Shelton, captain; W. H. Forrest, first lieutenant; Jas. Sclater, second lieutenant; Norman McLeod, secretary.

President A. T. Wilson and Vice-President Low, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen, were in the city last night, and spoke to a number of railway men at Labor hall on "Capital and Labor." Mr. Wilson said capital was the child of labor; that the actual amount produced per man by labor in the United States was $1,960, and $460 per man was paid out in wages. Thus those who did not work, but had champagne appetites, drew, in dividends, $1,500.

St. Paul's hospital and the City hospital, as well as the Orphanage, are over-crowded. At St. Paul's, the private dining room has been given up to patients, while sofas are being utilized as beds in the City hospital.

One hundred ladies were present at the meeting of the Women's council last night. There are now 14 affiliated societies. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Macaulay; vice-presidents, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Hackett, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Griffen, Mrs. McFeeley; secretary, Mrs. Ban-Mrs. McFeely; secretary, Mrs. Edgson; treasurer, Mrs. Lucas.

The police broke up a black jack game on the corner of Pender and Carrall streets last night, and 12 arrests were made, 10 white men between 18 and 25 years of age, and 2 Chinamen. This is the first shot fired in the war against gambling houses. Today the culprits were fined from $20 to $40 each. The whites went to jail.

A resolution to appoint a committee to consider the advisability of amending the city charter to admit of vesting the control of civic departments in the hands of commissioners was voted down at the council meeting last night.

Victor Warren and Miss Rose Campion were married at Christ church today. The groom is the son of Col. Warren.

F. H. Malcolm is starting a sardine cannery on False creek.

PHARMACY DIPLOMAS.

Ontario Will Likely Recognize Those of British Columbia.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 4.—The council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy this morning discussed the request from British Columbia that diplomas of that province be recognized in Ontario. It is likely that the request will be granted.

A special cable despatch from London to the Globe says Mr. Chamberlain will meet a deputation which desires government assistance in removing a Welsh settlement in Patagonia to Canada.

It was stated today that the Ross government would submit the Manitoba Prohibition Act to the electors of Ontario, simply saying: "Here is the act which has been favorably passed upon by the Privy Council. It is for you to say whether it shall be placed upon the statute books or not." It is said that the government will insist upon at least a three-fifths vote in favor.

Good Drugs

Health Brings Happiness.

Mean Much to You

A properly filled prescription is the small investment that makes the doctor's advice worth taking. Bring your prescriptions to us.

Qualified dispensers always in charge.

F. W. FAWCETT & CO. *CHEMISTS, 49 GOVT. ST.*

SOLDIERS RETURN.

Four Canadians Back from the South African War.

Halifax, Feb. 4.—(Special)—C. Perkins, of C company, first Canadian contingent, of Toronto; John Lightfoot, of Vancouver; Geo. Brazil, Calgary, and W. Keefe, C. R. R., returned from South Africa via England on the Numidian yesterday, and left for the West last evening.

FREE LIBRARY.

City Council of Winnipeg Wish to Submit a By-law.

Winnipeg, Feb. 4.—(Special.)—The City Council will ask power from the legislature to submit a by-law to raise $30,000 for the purchase of a site and equipment for the free library building offered by Andrew Carnegie to Winnipeg. The council will also seek power to have a vote taken on the Sunday street car question.

AGED PASTOR DEAD.

Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Keene, Ontario, Suddenly Called Away.

Keene, Ont., Feb. 4.—(Special)—Rev. Dr. Andrews, who has preached in the Presbyterian church here for 50 years, while in the act of putting on the morning fires, fell on the floor and expired before medical aid arrived. He was 82 years of age and had been in the best of health.

CLERGYMAN'S WILL.

Strange Fight Over Property Left by Rev. Mr. Jones.

Montreal, Feb. 4.—An interesting case will come up in a few days for decision in court. Rev. John J. Jones died leaving an estate valued at $95,000. A short time after his decease, the widow gave birth to a son, who died within six hours after birth. The relatives of Jones claim the child was still-born. If they can prove this fact, the money will go to them. If they cannot, it will go to the widow as heir of the son.

IMPERIAL BANK.

T. R. Merritt, of St. Catharines, Elected President.

Toronto, Feb. 4.—(Special)—At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Imperial Bank of Canada, Thos. Rodman Merritt, of St. Catharines, was elected president of the bank, to succeed the late H. S. Howland. D. R. Wilkie, who had just previously been elected director on the board to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Howland, was elected vice-president, continuing as general manager.

COMING TO VICTORIA.

Mr. Greenshields on His Way to Confer With the Government.

Grand Forks, Feb. 4.—J. N. Greenshields, K.C., of Montreal, a director of the Montreal & Boston Copper company, owning the Sunset mine, Deadwood camp, left today for Victoria. Asked respecting the company's plans, he said it would either purchase the pyritic smelter at Boundary Falls or erect its own reduction plant. All would depend upon the report of H. C. Bellinger, the expert, who would meet him in Victoria on Thursday. On reaching the provincial capital, Mr. Greenshields, as the legal representative of Mackenzie & Mann, will confer with the government regarding the proposition to deflect the Canadian Northern, the trans-continental road now building, by a more southerly route, in order to tap the Cariboo district.

The repairs to the flume having been completed, the Granby smelter will resume smelting operations tomorrow. A. C. Flumerfelt, assistant general manager of the Granby smelter, returned today after an extended stay in New York and Montreal.

A Word to Wives, Mothers and Daughters.

Paine's Celery Compound

Is the Great Home Physician and Builder of Health.

Today, the great popular home medicine for women of every age, is Paine's Celery Compound. It is the great health and strength-giver for wives, mothers and daughters. When you have any of numberless female complaints and ills of your sex, Paine's Celery Compound will give you a new and happy life.

Paine's Celery Compound is an invaluable medicine for young girls when their special womanly functions are disturbed or irregular. It imparts strength to every organ, gives rosy cheeks, buoyancy of spirits, clear, bright eyes and general good health.

The many strong and grateful letters of praise sent in by thankful women restored by Paine's Celery Compound to health and vigor, amply prove all that is claimed for Dr. Phelps' wonderful prescription.

Beware of the "something just as good" offered by some dealers and druggists; see that the name PAINE'S is on each wrapper and bottle. Paine's Celery Compound is the kind that makes sick people well.

NO STEAMERS.

C. P. R. Not Building New Ones for Pacific Trade.

Montreal, Feb. 4.—(Special)—The statement emanating from Vancouver to the effect that the Canadian Pacific is building four large steamers on the Clyde for trans-Pacific trade, is absolutely denied at the head office.

"Not a keel has as yet been laid down," said Mr. Arthur Piers, general superintendent of steamships, today. Plans are still under consideration.

City surveyor, C. Barlow, estimates that the recent snowstorm will cost the city $35,000 to $40,000 for removal, irrespective altogether of injury to business, etc.

ELECTION FRAUD.

Independent Liberal in Montreal Accused of Ballot Stuffing.

Montreal, Feb. 4.—(Special.)—Joseph Brunet, as everybody knows, imposed himself upon St. James division for parliament in opposition to the wishes of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Tarte, and was elected. He has been alderman for that division for many years, and was considered to be a power there, yet he was defeated badly in a three-cornered contest for municipal elections. La Patrie, controlled by Mr. Tarte's sons, was strongly in favor of Drouin, until Brunet insisted upon remaining in the field, and Drouin, at the request of Laurier and Tarte, withdrew to ensure the defeat of Bergeron, Conservative.

La Patrie, however, soon had its revenge, for in the municipal elections, it with its supporters, badly defeated Brunet for alderman, as both of the other candidates received more votes than he did. La Patrie comes back at Brunet today and demands investigation into frauds in St. James division by which Brunet was elected member of Parliament. It will be remembered in one division Brunet received 90 out of 94 votes, although there were less than 90 votes on the lists. These frauds were, of course, very shocking, and La Patrie points out that they had nothing to do with the Liberal party.

"It is not right," says La Patrie, "to hold the Liberal party responsible for them. Brunet's election organization was not under the control of the Liberal party. We gave our assistance, but were not responsible for the means. We demand, with as much energy as our adversaries, the punishment of all the guilty parties."

MOCK PARLIAMENT.

Exciting Debate on Temperance Question Expected Tonight.

At the meeting of the mock parliament, to be held in the lecture room of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church this evening, Premier Schoiefield will announce the policy of his government. The first measure to be brought in by the new ministry is an adoption of the Gothenburg system, which the government suggest as the best method of dealing with the temperance question.

An exciting debate is anticipated, as the opposition view with consternation any attempt to deprive them of a jovial bowl.

A large number of prominent temperance organizers have signified their intention of being present at the debate, and a cordial invitation to be present is extended to the general public.

The following is the personnel of the new ministry: Premier, E. O. S. Scholefield; minister of finance, Gordon M. Grant; minister of justice, C. M. S. O'Brien; minister of trade and commerce, J. Bridgman; minister of the interior, Von Cramer.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Victoria Intermediates Will Play Vancouver Argonauts on Saturday.

Undaunted by their two defeats this season at the hands of the Vancouver Argonauts, the Victoria Intermediates will once more try conclusions with their old rivals, and judging by the preparations the boys have been making, the match, which will take place at Oak Bay park on Saturday afternoon, will be well worth seeing. The Victoria boys have been training for the event and as the Vancouver players are sure to be in the best of trim, a very hotly contested game is expected. Through the kindness of Professor "Bob" Foster, the Victoria boys have the use of the Victoria Athletic Clubrooms for training purposes, and all players are particularly requested to turn out every evening this week in order to put the finishing touches on their training. The boys will meet at the Athletic Club between 8 and 8:30 p. m.

JUNIOR MATCH ARRANGED.

The Argonauts will also bring a junior team down and the Victoria Juniors will be represented by a team chosen from the Collegiate and High Schools. Another very exciting game is anticipated when the juniors line up, as the teams will probably be evenly matched. In the former junior match, the Vancouver juniors were a little too heavy for their opponents, the Collegiate School boys, but on this occasion the Victoria team will be much stronger, as the High School boys are sturdy and heavy. The Victoria Intermediates and Juniors have not yet succeeded in defeating their Vancouver rivals, but they hope to do so on this occasion, and a big crowd should attend the matches and encourage the boys.

SPORTING NOTES.

All members of the Victoria West Athletic Association are requested to attend the meeting in the reading room of the club on Thursday evening.

The Victoria Ladies' Hockey team will hold a practice at Oak Bay this afternoon at 3:30.

The checks which pass through the London clearing house in six weeks are more than equal in amount to all the coin in the world.

MARTELL'S THREE STAR BRANDY.

OF ALL WINE AND [illegible]

AT ALL BARS AND RESTAURANTS

General Debility

Day in and out there is that feeling of weakness that makes a burden of itself.

Food does not strengthen.

Sleep does not refresh.

It is hard to do, hard to bear, what should be easy,—vitality is on the ebb, and the whole system suffers.

For this condition take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It vitalizes the blood, gives vigor and tone to all the organs and functions, and is positively unequalled for all run-down or debilitated conditions.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation. 25 cents.

LOCAL NEWS

Bible Class.—Bishop Perrin will meet his Bible class at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The "Creation."—Rehearsals of the "Creation" will be held on each Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Metropolitan Methodist church.

Consecration Meeting.—The Epworth League of the Metropolitan Methodist church held their usual monthly consecration meeting last Monday night. Although there was but a slender attendance a very profitable time was spent.

Where Is He?—Detective Palmer has received inquiries from Andrews, Indiana, U.S.A., for Dr. Robert Arnold, who came from Portland, Ore., 10 years ago to take up his residence in Victoria. The inquiries are being made by Dr. Arnold's daughter, now married, who never saw her father to her knowledge, and her mother died at Fort Scott, Kansas, when she was a baby.

Additional Train Service.—In addition to the regular trains today on the E. & N. railway, a special train will leave Victoria for Wellington and all intermediate stations at 6:30 p. m., and a special train will leave Wellington for Victoria and intermediate stations at 2 p. m. This will afford passengers an opportunity of going up the line this morning and returning to the city the same day.

The Fanciers.—The Victoria Poultry & Pet Stock association held its annual meeting last night, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, H. E. Levy; first vice-president, W. Bickford; second vice-president, G. D. Christie; treasurer, T. W. Edwards; secretary, H. P. Johnson. It was proposed that an endeavor be made to get the Vancouver and Nanaimo associations to amalgamate with Victoria, and hold one large show in each city alternately. The show just held here made a satisfactory financial showing, coming out with a small balance after meeting all expenses.

St. Barnabas Concert.—Following is the programme of the St. Barnabas Sunday school entertainment to be held this evening in Odd Fellows' hall, Fernwood road: Song, Miss E. Andrew; club swinging, Miss Humphries; song, "Last Night," Mrs. Belyea; song, Mr. Pierce; cornet solo, Master J. Rausch; duet, Misses Scott; song, "The Geegee," Mr. Hilton; quartette, "The Vacant Chair," members of choir; song, Mrs. Adams; song, Rev. W. B. Allen; instrumental, Mrs. Nicholson; song, "Asleep in the Deep," Rev. E. G. Miller; lantern, "Beauty and the Beast." Refreshments will be served. Admission by ticket.

Native Sons' Ball.—The general committee having in charge the arrangements in conection with the Native Sons' ball, to be held on Friday, met last evening to hear final reports of the decoration, music and supper committees. The decorations will be completed Thursday afternoon, and the ball room will be open for public inspection between the hours of 9 and 10 Thursday evening. There will be four arches on each side of the dancing pavilion, and the various arches will bear names of provincial cities and resorts. This is a feature borrowed from the first annual ball, and was generally commended as a convenience in enabling partners to find each other. Mr. Thurston, who has been engaged to play leading violin, will arrive Friday evening. Some very catchy and popular rag-time melodies have been selected for the two-steps, and the waltz music is to be entirely new.

STOPS THE COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE COLD.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per steamer Charmer from Vancouver: Mr. and Mrs. Warren, Miss Hale, J. A. Hinton, R. Cassidy, G. T. Legg, A. McEvoy, J. A. Johnson, J. Gill, Mr. Rowan, J. H. McLean, K. B. Marquette, Mrs. Madbury, Stuart Gray, Thos Kiddie, T. R. Moore, J. Damer, A. C. McDonald, F. M. Leonard, Jas. Paterson, Miss Scott, W. S. Phillips, Mr. Sheriff, Jno. Collins.

Passengers per steamer Rosalie from the Sound: H. C. Bellinger, A. H. Bryant, M. S. Sandstrom, Capt. Chillcott, W. E. Schuethers, Miss Raymond, Geo. W. Collins, Adam Collins, G. C. Walker, F. J. Cram, S. G. Kallmorgen, C. S. Hemmingway, A. M. McIntosh, Jno. Thompson, F. H. Ross, S. G. Stetson, J. A. Poole, J. P. Maxwell, F. Palmer, H. Cramer, Jno. German and wife, Mrs. A. L. Brooks.

CONSIGNEES.

Consignees per steamer Rosalie from the Sound: Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd., F. R. Stewart & Co., Geo. E. Munro & Co., R. W. Clark & Co., Dunsmuir & Sons, Hardress Clark & Co., E. G. Prior & Co., E. Fleming, A. Schroeder & Son, John Bros., Marine Iron Works, W. J. Pendray, Saunders Grocery Co., J. Piercy & Co., B. C. Marine Railway Co.

Eagles grand masquerade ball, February 14.

"I am a self-made man," said the pompous individual with the chest expanded. The other looked at him critically: "Your excuse is satisfactory," he said.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Progress of the J. B. A. A.

Annual Meeting of the Club and Election of Officers For the Year.

Report of Managing Committee and Adoption of Their Recommendation.

The annual meeting of the James Bay Athletic association was held in the club room last evening. There were 45 members present, and the meeting was most enthusiastic, auguring well for the club's future. The annual report was read, and after an interesting discussion, received and adopted. The following officers were then elected for 1902: Managing committee, H. D. Helmcken, K.C., M.P.P. (chairman), D. O'Sullivan, J. H. Lawson, jr., D. Leeming, J. H. Austin, W. C. Moresby, A. E. Todd, E. H. Russell, J. C. Bridgman, J. Hunter; trustees, H. D. Helmcken, A. E. Todd, A. J. Dallain, W. A. Lawson, D. O'Sullivan.

Mr. Ross Munro was re-appointed auditor for the ensuing year.

In their annual report, the managing committee declare the past year to have been one of the most satisfactory in the club's history. The membership increased from 177 to 203.

The year's receipts were $2,507.40; expenditures, $2,093.09, leaving a balance of $414.31; and arrears in dues have been reduced from $163 to $56. The club's liabilities are $600, secured by mortgage on the club's chattels.

The report states that the game of handball continues popular in the club, but regret is expressed that there is no other club in the city to compete against. The club tournament in November was most successful.

The increased attendance at the gymnasium is mentioned with satisfaction.

Referring to whist, the report states that duplicate whist games have been held each week for three months past, and it is hoped that a tournament will be played with Seattle during the present month. In two tournaments with Victoria teams the J. B. A. A. has been successful.

The boat house and boats have been overhauled and placed in good shape, and the boat house has been pretty well patronized. Canoeing was indulged in more last season than for several years back. Two new four-oar lapstreaks are being constructed for the club by Mr. Geo. Askew, of this city, and of native materials. The new boats are about four inches narrower than the old ones, eight feet longer and somewhat shallower. They also have more shear fore and aft. They are copper rivetted throughout, and the materials in them carefully selected. A glance at the clean and exquisite workmanship would dispel any doubt as to the ability of the builder. The cost of the boats is $450, and the fund is over $100 short of this amount. To raise this difference the committee rely on the support of the membership and friends at a concert to be held on February 14. The boats, though bought with money independent of club funds, will be handed over to the association when they are completed and paid for, and will form a valuable addition to the assets.

Reference is made to the N. P. A. A. O. regatta, held under the auspices of the club at Shawnigan last year. The next one is to be held at Nelson, in July.

The club has introduced ping pong and a tournament will soon be held.

Basketball has proved a drawing card, as in other years, and a review of the games with other clubs is given.

In the general remarks, the committee states that an extraordinary meeting of active members was held a week or so ago, when the feeling was expressed that the association should extend their sphere of usefulness, and in order that some definite line of action might be considered, a committee was appointed to obtain information as to the best ways and means of extending the club premises, and to consider the advisability of leasing the Caledonia grounds and establishing tennis courts.

The committee ask the shareholders to give these matters their best consideration. The committee have called a meeting of the association for the purpose of amending the by-laws of the association with reference to the election of the management committee and trustees, which will enable the business of the club to be carried out to better advantage.

The committee recommends:

"That all regattas over which we have control be held as near our city as possible.

"That an effort be made to have crews in readiness for the Astoria and other regattas in which we are constantly invited to participate. One crew cannot remain in training throughout the entire season. This year our senior crew suffered somewhat from the lateness of the N. P. A. A. O. date, and it was impossible for them to compete at Astoria, which was some weeks later.

"That a set of rules be prepared and strictly enforced for the guidance of members using club boats.

"That accommodation be prepared for the two new lapstreaks."

PROFESSOR PRINCE.

Distinguished Scientist Who Is Chairman of the Fish Commission.

Few men are better known in the field of piscatorial research than Professor E. E. Prince of Ottawa, who is at present presiding over the sessions of the royal commission that was recently appointed to look into the salmon industry of the province and more particularly to investigate the operation of the regulations at present ruling in that important field. While in the ten years past he has made frequent visits to this province in the pursuit of his investigations into the conditions of fish life in Canada, the importance of his present mission is such as to warrant a few lines touching upon his great work in this hitherto but so little known field.

A graduate of the universities of St. Andrews and Cambridge, Mr. Prince purposed to devote his life to the great field of his specialty, viz: scientific research, but in 1886 while holding the chair of Assistant Professor in Science in Edinburgh university, he was placed by the Scottish Fishery board on a commission appointed to investigate the breeding and movement of those great finny shoals, whose harvest constitutes one of the greatest industries of the land beyant th' Tweed. Since then his life has been that of the patient observer of the inhabitants of the vasty deep, and while his success in these researches has brought him high scholastic fame, and an envied position in the scientific world, the practical turn of the Scottish mind has enabled him to couple with the love of science, investigations and results whose direct influences have on their commercial side added much to the progress and development of the fish industry and trade. In this work too Mr. Prince has had the great good fortune to combine with his lofty stand in scientific fields, both the confidence and respect of the fishermen on the one side, and on the other the business men, whose energy and capital have established and made profitable the great fish trade.

The six or seven months' work—as it was expected to be—led on to government investigations by the same commission, lasting almost as many years, in which the discoveries of such interesting matters as "floating spawn" both of halibut and mackerel were mingled with the solution of many practical questions arising in the industry such as the effects of new fishing appliences, as in steam trawling, etc.

From Scotland Mr. Prince crossed the North Channel and spent two years of research amidst the Irish fisheries, paying special attention to the great mackerel fishing. Thence he returned to serve as secretary on the royal commission for Scotland of Fishery Bait Supply, of which Lord Tweedmouth, brother of Lady Aberdeen, was the chairman. The work of this commission has perhaps more than any other been a great boon to the fishermen of Scotland, resulting as it did in the systematic protection and regulation of the bait beds. In 1890 he removed to England, serving on the commission investigating the mussel and oyster beds of the East Coast. An appointment to the chair of Natural History in the University of Glasgow, followed, together with a great deal of work amongst the fisheries of the West Coast of Scotland as well as the hard labor of a popular lecturer upon piscatorial and other scientific matters.

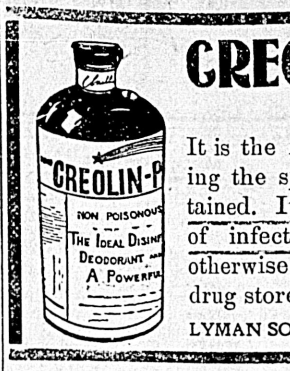
In 1892 the great importance of the Canadian fisheries was recognized by the then Conservative government, in the appointment of an expert adviser for the Department of Fisheries, and out of half a dozen distinguished applicants, Prof. Prince was the fortunate one, and thus has for 10 years back held what is by many considered as the highest position existing in his particular field of research.

Since then the professor has traversed the Dominion from end to end, and probably more than any has dived into the most secluded nooks and corners of the land. The great fresh water seas add much variety to his work, while at the same time vastly increasing the difficulties and the problems of his office.

As a lecturer, Mr. Prince's ability has long been well known in Canada, his address (the annual evening one which is their great address for the year) before the Royal Society of Canada, on "The Fishing Industry of the Dominion" being regarded by very many as the finest ever heard since the incipiency of that august body. Mr. Prince's popular lectures on scientific topics are also of a remarkably interesting sort, those on his great hobby being well illustrated with lantern scenes that cover the ground or rather the waters from the famous gathering of the fishery fleet off Percy Rock to the similarly inspiring scene at the mouth of the Fraser river.

Eagles grand masquerade ball, February 14.

"True greatness," says the Manayunk philosopher, "is based upon the ability to make other people share the good opinion you have of yourself."—Philadelphia Record.



CREOLIN-PEARSON

DESTROYS ODOURS.

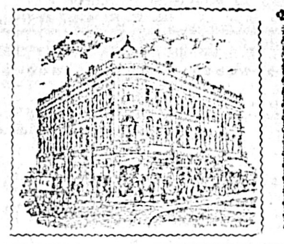
It is the most effective means of preventing the spread of disease that can be obtained. It will entirely remove the danger of infection, but is not poisonous or otherwise harmful to human beings. At drug stores.

LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Sole Agents for Canada.

For Particulars of PRIZE COMPETITION For Advertisements For

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

SEE OUR ISSUE OF SATURDAY NEXT.



Queen's Hotel,

Corner of Store and Johnson Streets.

R. B. McLELLAND. PROP., VICTORIA, B.C

The most popular moderate rate Hotel in Victoria. Free 'bus to all steamboats and trains.

First-class Restaurant in connection. Special rates by the week or month.

Rates—American plan, $1, $1.25 and $1.50; European plan, 50c. to $1.

THE

Canadian Bank of Commerce

WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED

THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$ 8,000,000
REST AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS	2,251,000
AGGREGATE RESOURCES, over	70,000,000

HON. GEO. A. COX, President. B. E. WALKER General Manager.

LONDON OFFICE—60 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.

The bank has 68 branches extending throughout Canada and elsewhere, including the following in British Columbia and the Yukon District:

ATLIN.	GREENWOOD.	NELSON.	VANCOUVER.
CRANBROOK.	KAMLOOPS.	N. WESTMINSTER.	VICTORIA.
DAWSON.	NANAIMO.	SANDON.	WHITE HORSE.
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BRANCHES IN THE UNITED STATES

NEW YORK. SAN FRANCISCO. SEATTLE. PORTLAND. SKAGWAY.

Savings Bank Department—Gold dust purchased and every description of banking business transacted. GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

Come and See Our Prices For

Raincoats

DURING STOCK TAKING.

ARTHUR HOLMES, 73 YATES STREET CORNER BROAD

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—TAYLOR safe, large size. 85 Johnson street.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN—Dark chestnut mare, white star on forehead. Anyone harboring same after this notice will be prosecuted. Please notify H. H. Hobbis, Ross Bay, or Tel. 422. f5

$250 REWARD.

The above reward is offered for the recovery of the body of the late Captain James McIntyre, who was drowned at the time of the wreck of the steamer Bristol, on January 4th, between Grey and Green Islands, Dixon Entrance.

JAMES DUNSMUIR.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Construction of Jetty.

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, ESQUIMALT.

TENDERS for the above work will be received until noon on TUESDAY, THE 11th INST.

Drawings, specifications and conditions of contract may be seen and forms of tender obtained at this office on written or personal application.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and they reserve to themselves the power of accepting any tender.

T. WOODGATE, Officer in Charge of Works.

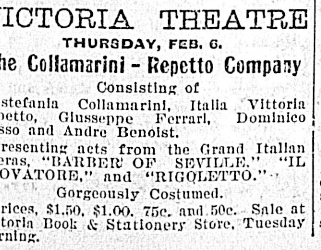
H. M. Naval Yard, Esquimalt, 4th February, 1902.

THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO.

BILLIARDS, Pool Tables, Bowling Alleys

Leading Manufacturers of the World

35 Main and Branch Houses. "Simonis Cloth"—"Monarch" quick acting cushions. Used by all experts. Supplies of all kinds. New and second hand tables, all sizes, etc. Write for catalogue and prices. Head Office for Canada:—88 King St., Toronto, Ont.



J. JOHNSTON, Agt., Douglas St., Victoria.

VICTORIA THEATRE

THURSDAY, FEB. 6.

The Collamarini-Repetto Company

Consisting of

Estefania Collamarini, Italia Vittoria Repetto, Giuseppe Ferrari, Domenico Russo and Giulio Benolet.

Presenting Acts from the Grand Italian Operas, "BARBER OF SEVILLE," "IL TROVATORE," and "RIGOLETTO."

Gorgeously Costumed.

Prices, $1.50, $1.00, 75c. and 50c. Sale at Victoria Book & Stationery Store, Tuesday morning.

A. O. U. W. HALL

YATES STREET.

All This Week.

CLARA MATHES' NEW COMPANY

TONIGHT.

"Queen of Hearts"

Entire change of programme at every performance. A high class attraction at reduced prices. Admission 25c. Reserved seats, 35c. and 50c.

Seats on sale at Capt. Warren's, 36 Broad street.

Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

MARRIED.

HAZELTON—CASH—At Vancouver, B. C., on February 1st, Mr. Otis Hazelton and Miss Ethel B. Cash.

LLOYD—FIELDING—In this city, on February 1st, Albert Edward Lloyd, formerly of London, England, and Miss Rosella Isabella Fielding, formerly of Salt Spring.

DIED.

BOSWORTH—At Lansdowne road, Victoria, on the 4th day of February, Hannah, widow of the late William Bosworth, aged 82 years, a native of Warwickshire, England.

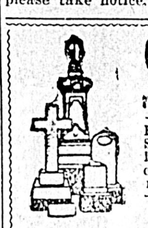
Due notice of the funeral will be given.

LAWRANCE—At Vancouver, B. C., on February 2nd, Ruth Cox, widow of the late Thomas Lawrance, aged 83 years.

MUSGRAVE—At Lisronagh, Duncans, very suddenly, Anastatia Letitia, wife of Edward Musgrave.

QUAIL—In this city, on the morning of the 3rd instant, suddenly, William Quail, I. L. A. Local 227, aged 45.

The funeral will take place from Victoria Undertaking Parlors, Johnson street, at 2 p. m., Thursday. All members I. L. A. 227 please take notice.



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74 and 76 View Street

For Monuments, Head Stones, Tablets, Curbings and all kinds of cut-stone work, at bedrock prices.

J. E. Phillips.

MONUMENTS

BE SURE TO

Get Stewart's Prices

on Monuments, Cemetery Coping, Imported Scotch Granite Monuments, etc., before purchasing elsewhere. Nothing but first class stock and workmanship.

Corner Yates and Blanchard Streets

There You Are!

The Province Cigar;

Smoked near and far,

And made in Victoria.

FACTORY 46 YATES STREET.

LABOR HALL

CORNER JOHNSON AND DOUGLAS STS. (Porter Block.)

Victoria Trades and Labor Council have a series of halls to let at reasonable rates, suitable for public meetings, secret societies, etc.

For rates, etc., apply to J. D. McNiven, Times Office, or 26 Kingston street; D. L. Kelly, 50 Third street; or F. Heanski, 30 Mason street.

A Big Reduction

FOR THIS WEEK

IN

CHILDREN'S CLOTH JACKETS, LADIES' FLANNELETTE WRAPPERS, LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS AND BLOUSES.

MRS. W. BICKFORD

61 and 63 Fort treet.

Full Dress Suit

Absolutely correct. Every nicety that fashion demands. Made of the fashionable soft finished fabric which does not show wrinkles or creases. Lined throughout with Skinner's world-renowned silk, $25. Fit-Workmanship, and material equal to $50 custom made, or your money back. Men's Furnishings. Every Requisite for Evening Dress.

Fit-Reform WARDROBE

73 Gov't St., Victoria, B.C.

TENDERS

Wanted for erection of Wharf at Crofton, B. C. For particulars apply to The Lenora Mount Sicker Copper Mining Company, Limited, Non-Personal Liability, Macgregor Block, Victoria.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

TO YOUNG LADIES.

From the Treasurer of the Young People's Christian Temperance Association, Elizabeth Caine, Fond du Lac, Wis.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I want to tell you and all the young ladies of the country, how grateful I am to you for all the benefits I have received from using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I suffered for

MISS ELIZABETH CAINE.

eight months from suppressed menstruation, and it effected my entire system until I became weak and debilitated, and at times felt that I had a hundred aches in as many places. I only used the Compound for a few weeks, but it wrought a change in me which I felt from the very beginning. I have been very regular since, have no pains, and find that my entire body is as if it was renewed. I gladly recommend **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** to everybody."—MISS ELIZABETH CAINE, 69 W. Division St., Fond du Lac, Wis.—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

At such a time the greatest aid to nature is **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** It prepares the young system for the coming change, and is the surest reliance for woman's ills of every nature.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all young women who are ill to write her for free advice. Address Lynn, Mass.

Empress at Outer Wharf

White Liner Will Call There Hereafter on Way in From Orient.

Revenue Cutter McCulloch Returns From Cruise in Search of Condor.

R. M. S. Empress of China, Capt. Archibald, arrived at the Outer wharf last night from Yokohama and the Orient. For the first time for several years a white liner of the Canadian Pacific railway tied up at the Outer wharf at 6 o'clock last night, and remained there, debarking passengers, but no freight, until about midnight. This new order of things has been brought about by the change made whereby the liners are to be fumigated and disinfected before leaving their Oriental ports, and, as the N. P. and N.-Y.-K., and other liners have been doing for some time past, the C. P. R. steamers will only call at William Head for inspection and come direct to Victoria. The Empress of China is the first steamer to arrive since the new arrangements have been carried out.

Her arrival at the Outer wharf was not expected by the C. P. R. officials, who came down from Vancouver to meet her. The liner was reported about 3:30 p. m. passing Otter Point, and at 6 p. m. the steamer Otter, which was secured as tender, left the inner harbor with the usual coterie of officials, customs officers, etc. As the Otter was leaving the harbor with Ship's Husband Fullerton on the quarterdeck beside Capt. Brown, he noticed a large steamer at the Outer wharf. It certainly looked like the Empress, but could that be? Surely not. He rubbed his eyes, and a second look convinced him that it was surely the Empress, and snuggly moored at the Outer wharf.

In the cabin of the Otter, Mr. Reed was discoursing on the egg producing qualities of the United States, and his auditors had settled down in their easy chairs in anticipation of the journey to William Head, when suddenly Mr. Abbott announced that the liner was moored at the Outer wharf. The group in the cabin was hurriedly broken, and all scrambled on deck and to their surprise discovered that the liner was at the Outer wharf. The Otter was turned in to the wharf and the passengers were landed to allow of them boarding the vessel usually boarded at William Head.

The Empress brought 14 passengers, of whom four left the steamer here. Those for Victoria were: R. W. Austen, B. A. Clarke, W. T. Wheatly and Dr. A. H. Woods. Other passengers were K. H. Daniel, Louis Gayat, T. G. Gowland, Lieut. G. M. Griffith, R. A., Mrs. P. Hauffmann, G. W. Mackay, M. Morrison, F. H. Nichols, E. Thomas and J. Eyert. There were 169 steerage, 38 for Victoria. The cargo amounted to 2,460 tons measurement, 1,090 tons weight. It was as follows: 4,545 packages of tea, 1,632 of raw silk, 133 of wild silk, 291 of silk goods, 34 of cigars, and one of opium, and some miscellaneous freight, a total in all of 29,684 packages.

The Empress brought no news of the overdue steamer Folminia. She sighted nothing but one sailing ship seen yesterday in-bound. The passage was a moderate one, with fresh to strong winds. As will be remembered, the Empress of China left Victoria just before the heavy gale in which the Matteawan and Condor are feared to have been lost on December 3. One of the quartermasters of the Empress is the son of Capt. J. B. Hastings, mate of the lost collier Matteawan. He received the news of the loss of his father's vessel in letters which reached him when the Empress was at Woosung. The vessels on which father and son were had sailed out into the same storm, one passing safely through it, and the other being lost. The fact that the Empress had been in the storm caused the starting of rumors of accident to her, which were promptly shown to be incorrect.

THE CONDOR.

Revenue Cutter McCulloch Returns Without Success From Her Cruise.

Advices are being anxiously awaited from the survey steamer Egeria and the revenue cutter Grant, the former of which has been out eight and the latter 10 days scouring the Vancouver island coast for wreckage, and in the expectation that some clue may be given to the fate of the missing Condor which sailed from Esquimalt on December 2 with 140 souls on board. The steamer Queen City is due today from Ahousett and way ports on the Vancouver island coast, and it is expected to bring further news from Ahousett, where the boat identified as that of the Condor was found by Indians on January 6 last. The Queen City in all probability reached Alberni last night, but as the wire is down to that point, she could not report.

The U. S. revenue cutter McCulloch returned to San Francisco on Friday last after having spent a week in cruising about in search for the Condor without any success. The McCulloch, Capt. Failing, left San Francisco on Friday, the 24th, and steamed up along the coast towards the Columbia River, and then stood out to sea for 250 miles and cruised about between the latitude of the Columbia and the Golden Gate. The Phaeton was to cruise until she reached Honolulu in search of the Condor.

SHINANO STRANDED.

Unlucky N.-Y.-K. Liner Went Ashore at Yokohama.

The Shinano Maru, which returned to port during the storm of Christmas night to get her cargo on fire, is an unlucky vessel, for on her arrival at Yokohama on her resumed voyage she grounded off Honmoku, near Yokohama, during a dense fog. The passengers and mails were taken to Yokohama in steam launches, and the N.-Y.-K. sent three powerful tugs to the Shinano. She was floated 24 hours later and put into port damaged slightly as a result of her stranding.

The Empress of China, which brought news of the stranding, also brought word that the German steamer Clara, running between Hongkong and Haiphong, was wrecked near Hoihow, on the Island of Hainan. Forty-two of the passengers, and the majority of the crew were saved, and brought to Hongkong by the French steamer Hanoi. The captain, chief mate, first and second engineers, and four Europeans and 12 native passengers were missing, but a boat was reported picked up by another steamer which would have some of those on board.

REINSURANCE ADVANCING.

Overdue Sugar-Laden Steamer Folminia Now Quoted at 15 per Cent.

The owners of the Dutch steamer Folminia are getting more anxious for the overdue sugar steamer, and the rate of reinsurance quoted on her has been advanced from 10 to 15 per cent. The Folminia is now out 56 days from Sourabaya, Java, and 35 days from Moji, Japan. Many fear that she may have broken her shaft, or suffered similar injury as that which delayed her sister steamer, the Wellington. Other tramps bringing sugar for the British Columbia sugar refinery have made long trips, and this in a measure alleviates the anxiety for the Folminia. In 1890 the British steamer Buckingham took 56 days to this port from Java, having sailed on August 20 of that year and arrived here on October 15. In the same year the British steamer Royalist occupied 61 days in making the same voyage. She sailed from Java on October 19 and arrived here on December 19. Both steamers called at Moji. In 1898 the steamer Lombard made a quick run of 40 days from Java to this port.

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Majestic was late in leaving last night. She was delayed in discharging about 200 tons of cargo from the China Mutual steamer Pakling, which did not call here on her way in from the Orient as was expected.

The reinsurance quoted on the ship Red Rock is dropping. It is now quoted at 25 per cent.

Steamer Amur arrived at Vancouver last night, and is expected here today from Skagway.

Steamer Olympia of the Northern Pacific line is due on Saturday from the Orient.

LEGAL NOTES.

County Court Trials—Chamber Applications—Supreme Court Adjourned.

Mr. Justice Martin presided in County court yesterday and heard the evidence in the suit of Lim Ah Tong v. Wing Chong, in which plaintiff claims $60 for wages. The defence alleged that they did not engage the plaintiff to work for them and that the liability, if any, rested on another Chinaman to whom they had sublet a contract. The evidence was conflicting in many particulars and His Lordship adjourned the hearing till today.

Mar Mon Hong v. Wing Chong, a claim for wages, similar to the above, will also be tried today. Langley & Martin appear for the plaintiffs, and Higgins & Elliott for defendants, in both cases.

Another case set down for hearing today is that of Blyth v. McLellan, in which plaintiff claims $100 for wrongful dismissal.

In chambers, Mr. Justice Walkem made an order allowing the administator of John Poole, deceased, to pass his accounts and take the administration bond off the file. Walls for applicant.

In Urquhart v. Urquhart an order was granted for payment of money out of court. Anderson for plaintiff; Mills for defendant.

The February sittings of the Supreme court for the trial of civil cases, opened yesterday, Mr. Justice Walkem presiding. As there were no cases ready for trial, the court was adjourned. The case of Milne v. Macdonell was set down for trial for February 10.

One fact is better than ten hearsays. Ask Doctor Burgess, Supt. Hospital for Insane, Montreal, where they have used it for years, for his opinion of "The D. & L." Menthol Plaster. Get the genuine made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

He's indeed a poor man who can't at any time raise the price of a ticket to the circus.

ONLY A LITTLE BACKACHE.

That is the first unmistakable symptom of diseased kidneys, an ailment which no one can neglect without inviting Bright's disease, diabetes, rheumatism and the most painful and fatal maladies. At hte first sign of backache and urinary disorders use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and you can be certain of prompt relief and cure. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

"There's one good thing about Mrs. De Sneere, she never slanders her friends."

"No; she hasn't any."

Did it ever strike you that you can buy Jesse Moore whiskey for the same price that is paid for just ordinary whiskey?

The extensive authority of parents under the Chinese laws is well known. A Chinaman of forty years, whose aged mother flogged him every day, shed tears in the company of one of his friends.

"Why do you weep?" he was asked.

"Alas, things are not as they used to be," answered the devoted son. "The poor woman's arms grow feebler every day!"

A. T. Quiller-Couch sounds the "ou" of his last syllable as the "oo" is sounded in the word "root." Jerome K. Jerome accents the first syllable of his last name; he pronounces it to rhyme with "tear 'em." In the name of Robert Louis Stevenson the Louis is pronounced as though it were spelled "Lewis." Sir Walter Besant's last name has its first syllable accented, and rhymes with "pleasant." The poet, Richard Hovey's name, has its first syllable sounded so as to rhyme with "dove." The name of Andrew Carnegie is accented on the second syllable; it should be pronounced as though it were spelled "Car-nay-gie."—Philadelphia Record.

If you don't like Blue Ribbon Tea it's because you've never tasted it.

WELCOME NEWS FOR STUDENTS

McGill University Will Accept Intermediate Exams in Lieu of Matriculation.

For nearly a year past the Superintendent of Education has been in communication with the authorities of McGill university on the subject of admitting students of the High schools of British Columbia who have passed the intermediate examination to the university, on presentation of their certificates, without having to take the university matriculation examination. The provincial Department of Education grants second-class certificates to McGill university without subjecting them to the prescribed examination, provided they take the Normal school course, and requested McGill to reciprocate.

After considerable correspondence the McGill authorities have acquiesced to the request of the department, and yesterday Mr. Alexander Robinson, superintendent of education, had the satisfaction of receiving the following letter from the registrar of McGill:

McGill University,
Montreal, P. Q., 27th Jan., 1902.

Alexander Robinson, Esq., Superintendent of Education, Victoria, B.C.:

Sir: Referring to your favor of the 12th and my acknowledgment of the 26th ultimo, I have pleasure in stating that the matriculation board has decided to accept pro tanto the intermediate examination of your department in lieu of our matriculation examination; that is to say, that we will exempt a candidate for matriculation in any of our departments from examination in any subject for which he presents your intermediate certificates—except, of course, our mathematics, Part II.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
W. VAUGHAN.

THE YOUNG WIFE.

Another Clever Performance by the Clara Mathes Co.

The Clara Mathes company showed to great advantage in the bright comedy, "The Young Wife," at the A. O. U. W. hall last evening. Miss Clara Mathes, as Ethel Douglas, the wife of Clarence Douglas, the adopted son of Judson Douglas, was excellent. Her part was a difficult one, but she portrayed it cleverly all through. Mr. F. W. Seven-Oaks, as Clarence Douglas, was at home in the character, as was Mr. H. Edmonds as St. John, the detective. Miss Emma Mathes, as Grace Douglas, was very pretty and attractive. Her love scene with Horace Dobbins, the country youth, Mr. W. Marsh, created roars of laughter. The play consisted of four acts, which were well staged, the scenery being very good. The last act was particularly good. A very realistic scene was enacted when Detective St. John accuses Mrs. Douglas, in the presence of her husband, of the murder of his father. Mr. M. W. Marsh, as Horace G. Dobbins, the countryman, who was going home to get "polished," was exceedingly funny. His conversation, manner and attire, sent the audience into fits of laughter.

The specialties between the acts were very enjoyable, notably Miss Emma Mathes in songs and dances, and Mr. F. W. Sawer, in comic singing and dancing. His performance was a splendid one, and the audience insisted upon a double encore.

This evening's performance will be "The Queen of Hearts." The company is deserving of liberal patronage, as it is composed of capable artists, and its presentations are in every way creditable.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

According to a despatch from Brisbane, Premier Philp, of Queensland, in a manifesto, professes disappointment with the commonwealth, which, he says, many Australians would gladly see dissolved.

A Washington despatch says that United States Senator Elkins is working with a view to securing reciprocity with Canada.

In his weekly report to the War Office, Lord Kitchener states that for the week ending February 1, 29 boers were killed, 6 wounded, 142 made prisoners and 48 surrendered.

It is reported in London that Lord Salisbury will retire from the premiership at the end of the war in South Africa.

A thousand Maoris have volunteered to do garrison duty anywhere in the British dominions, with the object of relieving a similar number of British troops for service in South Africa.

The large and fashionable congregation which attended a memorial service officially described as a "requiem for the repose of the soul of our late sovereign, Queen Victoria," at St. Matthew's church, Westminster, yesterday, was greatly scandalized by the conduct of a number of anti-ritualists, who, immediately after the service was concluded, stood up in the church and declared "the service was a blasphemous insult to Queen Victoria's memory." "This is not God's house," said one objector; "this is a joss house."

PERSONALS.

Mrs. T. M. Miller and son returned yesterday after a two months stay in Idaho, where they were called by the serious illness of Mrs. Miller's father.

Mr. Thos. Kiddle, smelter foreman at Van Anda, came down last evening and is registered at the Dominion hotel.

Mr. H. McLean, contractor of Vancouver, is at the Dominion.

Gordon T. Legg, managing director of the Union Steamship Co., of Vancouver, is a guest at the Driard hotel.

In France they do not burn their money; they build airships with it.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Was he wounded seriously?" asked the reporter, hurrying to the scene of the affray.

"He was," briefly answered the policeman. "Did yez think it was in fun?"—Chicago Tribune.

BRONCHITIS

is serious, because it predisposes the bronchial tubes and lungs to more serious diseases, as pneumonia and pleurisy, which are very often fatal.

"For over two years I have been in a run down condition. My bronchial tubes were very weak, which gave me a hacking cough. My doctor was afraid of lung trouble, and that the heart would become affected. About two and a half months ago I commenced to use Powley's Liquified Ozone, which relieved me of my cough; the bronchitis was cured also, and the heart action is again good. My appetite is in fine condition and I sleep well. My vitality is also good and my work does not tire me at all now. I am greatly encouraged from the wonderful benefit I have received from Ozone. (Signed) W. HALL, 22 Fenning St., Toronto."

Disperse the congestion with

POWLEY'S LIQUIFIED OZONE

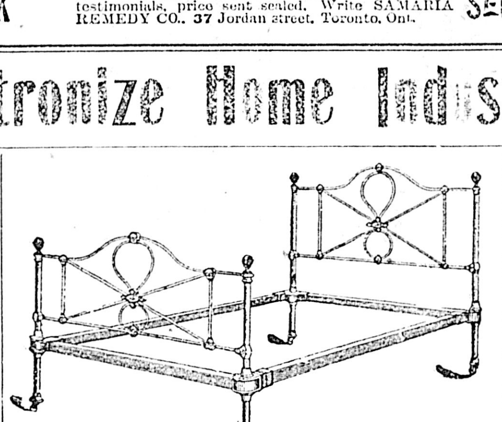
oxygen in condensed form; you'll get rid of the bronchitis and prevent fatal after effects. Ozone is splendid for any of the ailments peculiar to this season of the year. It cures grip, bronchitis and any lung trouble. It is blood food, forming sound flesh, and making all the tissues healthy.

50 Cents and $1.00 at all Druggists.

The Ozone Co. of Toronto, Limited, Toronto and Chicago.

CURSE OF DRINK IF ANY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY DRINKS, the taste for liquor can be removed permanently by giving Tasteless Samaria Prescription secretly in food or drink. Failure impossible. Free sample, testimonials, price sent sealed. Write SAMARIA REMEDY CO., 37 Jordan street, Toronto, Ont. **CURED SECRETLY**

Patronize Home Industry!



All kinds of Iron Bedsteads made to order.

Repairing and Enamelling of all kinds neatly and promptly done.

Hospitals, Institutions, Hotels, Fire Halls, and the General Public should use Taylor & Haggart's Iron Beds.

Factory==162=164 Yates St.

VICTORIA, B. C.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c. is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanantly cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRIVATE BILLS NOTICE.

The time limited by the Rules of the House for receiving Petitions for Private Bills, will expire on the first day of March, 1902.

Bills must be presented to the House not later than the 13th day of March, 1902.

Reports from committees on Private Bills will not be received after the 20th day of March, 1902.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1902.

THORNTON FELL,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

Bovril

Saves time. It is always ready for a hasty luncheon or unexpected supper. **Bovril is a necessary adjunct of a chafing dish.** Improves hashes, entrees, stews, soups and kindred dishes. Unequalled for strengthening the sick and aged.

Stock Taking

AT

Stoddart's Jewelry Store

63 YATES STREET.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY at prime cost, to make room for fresh arrivals.

RESERVE.

Notice is hereby given that all the unappropriated Crown lands situated within the boundaries of the following areas are hereby reserved from pre-emption, sale, or other disposition, excepting under the provisions of the mining laws of the Province, for two years from date hereof, pursuant to the provisions of sub-section (5) of section 41 of the "Land Act," as amended by section 6 of the "Land Act Amendment Act, 1901," to enable the Oriental Power and Pulp Company, Limited, to select therefrom timber limits, for wood pulp and paper manufacturing purposes, as provided by an agreement bearing date the 13th day of January, 1902, viz:

Area 1.—All that portion of Princess Royal Island which lies to the north of Blind Passage, extending between the Princess Royal Cannery and Laredo Sound or Channel.

Area 2.—On the stream north of Fisherman's Cove, Ursula Channel, one parcel one mile by eight miles.

Areas 3 and 4.—On Klekane Inlet, two parcels one mile by one mile and a half miles each.

Area 5.—Aaltanhash Inlet, one parcel one mile by two miles.

Area 6.—Khutze Inlet, one parcel, one mile by three miles.

Area 7.—Green Inlet, one parcel, one mile by two miles.

Area 8.—Sarah Island, one parcel, one mile by two miles.

Area 9.—Gill Island, one parcel, one mile by five miles, on south end.

Area 10.—Kitkiatah Bay, one parcel, one mile by one mile.

Area 11.—Kitkiatah River, two parcels, one mile by one mile each.

Area 12.—On bay near Paisley Point, one parcel, one mile by three miles.

Area 13.—On Kildalla Arm and River, one parcel, one mile by four miles.

Area 14.—A belt of land one mile in width on each side of Gardener Canal and the Kitlan (or Kitlobe) River, for a distance of 10 miles up said river.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 13th January, 1902.

VICTORIA ASSESSMENT DISTRICT.

(Including Victoria City, North Victoria, South Victoria, Esquimalt, Coast District and Islands.)

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that Provincial revenue tax and all assessed taxes and income tax, assessed and levied under the Assessment Act and amendments, are now due and payable for the year 1902.

All taxes collectible for the Victoria Assessment District are due and payable at my office, situate at Victoria. This notice, in terms of law, is equivalent to a personal demand by me upon all persons liable for taxes.

Dated at Victoria, 23rd January, 1902.

C. BOOTH,
Assessor and Collector
Victoria Assessment District.
Victoria Post Office.

NOTICE.

A Court of Assize, Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden in the Court House, at the City of Victoria, on Thursday, the 13th day of February, 1902.

By Command.

J. D. PRENTICE,
Acting Provincial Secretary.
Provincial Secretary's Office, 23rd January, 1902.

TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that Provincial Revenue Tax, and all assessed Taxes and Income Tax, assessed and levied under the Assessment Act and amendments, are now due and payable for the year 1902. All taxes collectible for the Galiano Island Assessment District are due and payable at my office, situate at Galiano. This notice, in terms of law, is equivalent to a personal demand by me upon all persons liable for taxes.

JOSEPH PAGE,
Assessor and Collector.
Galiano Island Assessment District, Galiano Post Office.
Dated at Galiano, 11th January, 1902.

THE WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE

Through Line from Skagway to Atlin, White Horse Big Salmon, Dawson and Yukon River Points.

During the open season of navigation on the Yukon River, which extends from the middle of May to the middle of October, the British Yukon Navigation Company's river steamers connect daily with the trains at White Horse, giving daily service to Stewart River, Dawson, etc.

Special steamer makes regular runs from White Horse to Hootalinqua and Big Salmon mines.

Connections made at Dawson for all Lower Yukon river points, including St. Michael and Nome.

Through connections made at Caribou with the Company's Lake steamers for the Atlin, Taku and Golden Gate mining camps.

WINTER ROUTE SERVICE—During the Winter Season when Navigation is closed Daily Trains will continue running between Skagway and White Horse.

A Through Mail, Passenger and Freight Service will be maintained by a thoroughly equipped Stage Line between White Horse and Dawson, with comfortable Road Houses at convenient points en route.

Through mail, express and freight service will also be maintained to Atlin.

J. H. GREER, Commercial Agent, - 100 Government St., Victoria

A. B. NEWELL, Vice-President and General Manager. J. FRANCIS LEE, Traffic Manager. Seattle, Wash., and Skagway, Alaska.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

....And Soo Pacific Line

World's Scenic Route

LOWEST RATES. BEST SERVICE

To all points in Canada and the United States. The fastest and best equipped train crossing the Continent.

SAILINGS FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Empress of China .... Feb. 24
Tartar .... March 10
Empress of India .... March 24.
Empress of Japan .... April 14.

SAILINGS FOR HONOLULU AND AUSTRALIA.

Moana .... Feb. 7
Miowera .... March 7
Aorangi .... April 4

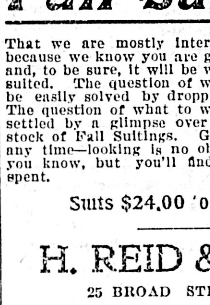
And every four weeks thereafter.

For full particulars as to time, rates, etc., apply to

E. J. COYLE, A. G. P. A., Vancouver, B. C.

H. H. ABBOTT, 86 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

WIGS, SWITCHES, CURLS, ETC.



Combings made up in any style. Theatrical and masquerade wigs to let. Country orders promptly attended to. Hair-dressing, shampooing, face massage. A large stock of hair and ornaments, also fringe nets, always on hand.

C. KOSCHE

55 Douglas St., near Fort.

It's Your Fall Suit

That we are mostly interested in to-day, because we know you are going to buy one, and, to be sure, it will be where you can be suited. The question of where to buy will be easily solved by dropping in upon us. The question of what to wear will soon be settled by a glimpse over our magnificent stock of Fall Suitings. Glad to show you any time—looking is no obligation to buy, you know, but you'll find the time well spent.

Suits $24.00 to $35.00

H. REID & CO.

25 BROAD STREET.

THE VICTORIA WHARF AND WAREHOUSE CO., LTD.

SIX PER CENT DEBENTURES

FOURTH ANNUAL DRAWING

The following are the numbers of the debentures drawn for repayment at par on and after the first day of March next. Interest thereon ceases on the 1st day of March next. Sixty debentures numbers:

3.	102.	203.	319.	407.	539.
7.	105.	207.	321.	425.	547
63.	107.	210.	323.	448.	549.
66.	114.	215.	326.	467.	550.
68.	121.	229.	328.	478.	552.
69.	134.	256.	341.	497.	561.
78.	160.	288.	345.	506.	565.
81.	164.	298.	356.	515.	570.
87.	165.	299.	378.	520.	572.
89.	202.	310.	384.	522.	595.

Sixty debentures at $500 each, $30,000.

The above mentioned debentures will be paid on and after the 1st day of March next on presentation at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Victoria, B. C.

J. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

Countersigned,
JAMES H. LAWSON, JR.,
Victoria, B.C., Notary Public.
Victoria, B. C., 1st February, 1902.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

7 PER CENT DEBENTURES.

NINTH ANNUAL DRAWING

The following are the numbers of the debentures drawn for repayment at par on and after the 15th day of February next: Interest thereon ceases on the 15th day of February next.

Fifty debenture numbers:

10, 52, 148, 176, 237, 269, 311, 335, 379, 442, 15, 91, 149, 192, 243, 277, 325, 361, 394, 456, 39, 103, 155, 202, 252, 279, 328, 369, 401, 480, 46, 132, 165, 210, 254, 287, 330, 374, 416, 494, 51, 135, 171, 214, 266, 308, 331, 378, 425, 496.

Fifty debentures at $500.00 each, $25,000.

The above-mentioned debentures will be paid on and after the 15th day of February next, on presentation of the debentures at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, amalgamated with the Bank of British Columbia at Victoria, B. C.

For the Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., Limited.

F. W. VINCENT, Secretary.

(Countersigned) W. H. LANGLEY, Victoria, B. C., Notary Public.

Victoria, B. C., January 24th, 1902.

Cordwood and Stovewood

Truck, Dray and General Teaming Done.

J. E. PAINTER.

Office—21 Cormorant Street.
Residence—17 Pine Street, Victoria West.
Telephone 426.

John Colbert

Plumber, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitter, Ships Plumbing, Etc.

No. 4 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.
Telephone 552. P. O. Box 545.

Fancy Silk Goods

Lacquered and Porcelain Wares. Greatest reduction in prices. New goods just come in.

ORIENTAL BAZAAR, 90 Douglas street.
YOKOHAMA BAZAAR, 152 Government St. near Victoria Hotel.

ATLANTIC S. S. SAILINGS

	From. St. John..	From. Halifax.
Pretorian, Allan Line..	Jan. 18th.	Jan. 20th
Corinthian, Allan Line.	Jan. 25th.	Jan. 27th
Parisian, Allan Line...	Feb. 1st.	Feb. 3rd
Garth Castle, Beaver Line.	Jan. 31	
Lake Ontario, Beaver Line.	Feb. 14th.	
Lake Superior, Beaver Line.	Feb. 28th.	

From Portland.

Dominion, Dominion Line .... Feb. 1st

From New York.

Iverni, Cunard S. S. Co. .... Jan. 25th
Umbria, Cunard S. S. Co. .... Feb. 1st
Saxonia, Cunard S. S. Co. .... Feb. 8th
Lucania, Cunard S. S. Co. ...... Feb. 15th
Germanic, White Star Line .... Jan. 22nd
Oceanic, White Star Line .... Feb. 5th
Philadelphia, American Line .... Jan. 22nd
St. Paul, American Line .... Jan. 29th
Anchoria, Anchor Line .... Feb. 25th
Furnessia, Anchor Line .... Feb. 8th
Lahn, Hamburg-American Line .. Jan. 25th
Columbia Hamburg-American Line Jan 30th
Aller, Hamburg-American Line .. Feb. 8th
Cassel, North German Lloyd .... Jan. 30th
Kronprinz Wilhelm, North German Lloyd .... Feb. 4th
La Champagne, Champagne Generale Transatlantique ...... Jan. 30th
L'AQINTAINE .... Feb. 6th

For rates and all information apply to

H. H. ABBOTT, Agent for all lines, C. P. N. Office.

W.P.F. CUMMINGS, General Steamship Agent Winnipeg, Man. Victoria, B. C.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

Effective October 15, 1901.

ALASKA ROUTE.

For Skagway direct, S. S. Amur, connecting with White Pass & Yukon Route.

Leave Victoria Feb. 10 and 15 - at 11 p. m., and Vancouver the following day.

VICTORIA-VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Steamer Charmer leaves Victoria daily at 1 p. m. Leaves Vancouver daily at 1:15 p. m.

NORTHERN B. C. COAST ROUTE.

S. S. Tees leaves Victoria at 11 p. m., 1st and 15th of month. Leaves Vancouver at 2 p. m. 2nd and 16th of month.

For Alert Bay, Fort Rupert, Rivers Inlet, Namu, Bella Bella, China Hat, Lowe Inlet, Skeena River, Metlakatlah, Port Simpson, Naas River and intermediate ports, calling at Bella Coola and Skidegate, once a month.

VICTORIA-NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE

Steamer Princess Louise leaves Victoria Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m. Leave New Westminster Wednesday and Saturdays at 7 a. m., calling at Mayne, Steveston and Gulchon.

WESTMINSTER - CHILLIWACK ROUTE.

Steamer Beaver leaves New Westminster Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a. m. Leaves Chilliwack Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 a. m., calling at Fraser River landings between New Westminster and Chilliwack.

N. WESTMINSTER-STEVESTON ROUTE.

Steamer Beaver leaves New Westminster at 2 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Leaves Steveston, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday at 7 a. m., Friday, at 6 a. m., and Saturday at 6 p. m., calling at Fraser River landings between New Westminster and Steveston.

WEST COAST ROUTE.

Steamer Queen City leaves Victoria 1st, 10th and 20th day of month for Port Renfrew, Carmanah, Cla-oose, Dodge's Cove, Ecole, Alberni, Sechart, Ucluelet, Clayoquot and Ahouset; for Cape Scott and intermediate ports on 20th of each month.

The Company reserves the right to change this table at any time without notice.

For particulars as to time, rates, etc., apply to nearest agent or

J. W. TROUP, Manager, Victoria, B. C.
E. J. COYLE, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Vancouver, B. C.
H. H. ABBOTT, General Agent, Victoria.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

75 Government Street, Victoria, B. C. Passengers can leave and arrive daily by steamers Majestic or Rosalie, connecting at Seattle with Overland Flyer.

JAPAN-AMERICAN LINE.

Fortnightly Sailings.

Steamship Iyo Maru will leave February 11th for China, Japan and Asiatic ports.

C. WURTELE, General Agent.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

For Southeastern Alaska.

COTTAGE CITY 6 a.m. Feb. 15, March 2, 17, April 1, and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave Seattle

STEAMSHIPS COTTAGE CITY, CITY OF SEATTLE or AL-KI, 9 p. m. Feb. 4, 14, 16, 19, 28, March 16, 12, 21, 24, 31.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Leave Victoria

Steamships City of Puebla, Umatilla or Queen, carrying H. B. M. Mails. 8 p. m. Feb. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Mar. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 April 4 and every fifth day thereafter.

Steamers Connect at San Francisco with company's steamers for ports in Southern California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay.

For further information obtain folder. Right is reserved is to change steamers or sailing dates.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents, 61 Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.
TICKET OFFICE—113 James Street, Seattle. M. Talbot, Commercial Agent.
C. W. MILLER, Assistant General Agent, Ocean Dock, Seattle.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, San Francisco.

Oceanic Steamship Company

S. S. SIERRA for Auckland, Sydney, 10 a. m., Thursday, February 6.

S. S. ALAMEDA sails for Honolulu, Saturday, Feb. 15, 2 p. m.

S. S. AUSTRALIA, for Tahiti, Feb. 19, 1902, 10 a. m.

J. D. SPRECKLES & BROS. CO., Agents, San Francisco.

The Colonist.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1902.

Published by
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability
No. 27 Broad St. - - - Victoria, B. C.
PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and United States at the following rates:

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Six months	3.00

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Six months	.75
Three months	.40

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No advertisement charged to account for less than one dollar.

POINT ELLICE BRIDGE.

The decision of the government to ask the legislature to vote $30,000 in aid of the bridge at Point Ellice will be very well received by the people of Victoria. When the Colonist, a year or so ago, suggested that something of this kind ought to be done, a Vancouver paper objected to the government contributing anything towards a bridge within the municipality. There is nothing in such an objection. If a public work were purely municipal in its nature, it would hardly be proper to ask assistance from the provincial treasury, but the Point Ellice bridge is more than municipal in its character. If only the people of Victoria West had to be considered, a less expensive bridge would suffice than that rendered necessary by the fact that the structure is on the highway between the Naval Station and an extensive suburban and rural district and the business part of the city. It is therefore only right that the city should be relieved of a part of the burden caused by the necessity for the more expensive bridge. We do not think that the government will experience any difficulty in securing the support of the House to the proposed grant. The amount will greatly strengthen the hands of those who wish to see a bridge erected at Point Ellice that will be in keeping with the requirements of such an important thoroughfare.

THE QUARANTINE STATION.

Persons, who were confined at the Quarantine Station recently, while giving Dr. Watt and his assistants every credit for their efforts to make them comfortable, complain that the accommodations are not what they ought to be, at least at this season of the year. In the summer, when tent life is a recreation not to be despised, quarantined people, who care to go to the expense, can be as comfortable as they wish, but in the winter this is impossible. Complaint is made that the facilities for bathing are extremely crude and hardly fit for any but the strongest individuals. There is also a lack of accommodation for women, who must herd together without distinction, a condition of things that must be a source of great discomfort to some.

William Head is probably the most important quarantine station in Canada. It is on one of the world's greatest highways, and it should be made something of which Canada would under no circumstances need have call to feel ashamed. The country has an excellent officer in Dr. Watt, and his devoted services ought to be recognized by placing at his command all the appliances, which are necessary to make the enforced detention under his care as little onerous as possible to those, who are unfortunate enough to have to undergo it.

CANADA MISUNDERSTOOD.

A great man has arisen in Washington, D.C., who, for the sake of mankind, hides his identity, like the Veiled Prophet of Korassan, but communicates to the Post of that city some observations regarding Canada. This great man declares his opinion to be that the Treaty of 1825, determining the Alaskan Boundary, ought to be considered as barred by a statute of limitations, and he adds that the title of the British Empire to British Columbia and a lot more territory on this Continent is of the most shadowy nature. He adds that we have no right to send men to take part in the Boer war, and generally proceeds to wipe us off the map. The astounding thing about the letter is not that any one wrote it, for there are people in the United States prepared to write anything, but that such a paper as the Washington Post should give prominence to a statement striking at the very foundation of national honor. The idea that a treaty can be barred by any limitation of time is too monstrous to be tolerated by civilized communities, for if such is to be the case, then there is no value in treaties, for manifestly they will hold good only as until one of the parties to them feels strong enough to break them.

Apart from this feature of the letter, which is certainly discreditable to all concerned in its production, the great man, who writes it, has contributed something to the gaiety of nations. Whether or not he knows anything about Canada cannot be inferred, for we have seen men, well versed in everything pertaining to the Canadian Dominion and the Canadian character, and who moreover were British subjects, prostitute their talents and their pens at so much a column, to misrepresent Canadian sentiment. There is no doubt that the people of the United States as a rule know very little about our country, and are therefore easily misled by clever writers with no regard for the truth. Many visitors come to Victoria from the United States, and they are often extremely inquisitive about our institutions. The questions they ask are of the most amazing character. This ignorance exists in circles where one would not look for it. For example, a Seattle paper not long ago spoke of the burden upon Canada of the maintenance of the British army and navy. There is a widespread impression in the United States, and a book on "Civics" used in some of the public schools baldly asserts it, that in this country the laws are made by the sovereign. In this connection a contrast is drawn between Canada and the Republic by pointing out that in the latter the people make the laws, whereas in the former they are made by a person several thousand miles away. Some Americans, otherwise well-informed, find it difficult to believe that Canadians are not chafing under British connection. The public schools are responsible for this amazing ignorance of their next door neighbor. A graduate of a ladies' college once expressed surprise on learning that Canada was at least equal in area to the United States. A graduate of a men's college in Oregon, who was city editor on a newspaper, corrected a manuscript, in which the writer stated that British Columbia was in Canada, for he said: "Every one knows that Canada does not reach to the Pacific Ocean." These strange mistakes were made within a few years. A Portland business man, who spent a few months in Victoria some years ago, expressed on his return the greatest surprise that people here presumed to criticize the government. One reason for the prevalence of these extraordinary notions is that correspondents, who write up official functions in Canada for the United States papers, magnify the importance of the pure formalities. This is good newspaper work, which should aim to make the most of what will be most attractive to the reader, but, unfortunately, the reader usually reads into the descriptions ideas which the writer did not desire to convey. Formal courtesy is mistaken for servility; respect for the head of the state is confused with subjection to a ruler. Because we all stand up, whether our places are on the floor of the legislature or only in the gallery, when the Lieutenant-Governor comes in, our visitors run away with the notion that we must stand up. In many of the legislatures of that country, members, even, do not stand up when the chaplain prays. Canadians are not understood in the United States, but we are glad to see a greater appreciation of them shown in recent years. Canadian characters are becoming common in American fiction.

The New York Post affords an illustration of the manner in which Canada is misunderstood. That paper speaks of extending to the Filipinos the same measure of self-government as is enjoyed by Canada. How the Post can discover any similarity between the Canadians and the miscellaneous collection of peoples occupying the Philippine Archipelago is incomprehensible. We hear something of the same sort of talk in Great Britain in regard to the Boers. They may safely be given, we are gravely assured, the same institutions as we have in the Dominion. People who talk in this way forget that Canadians have grown up in the exercise of self-government, just as the people of the United Kingdom and the United States. Canadians are the custodians of the broadest democracy existing in the world today.

It is alleged that Lord Salisbury will retire from the premiership as soon as peace has been concluded in South Africa. Rumor has credited him for some time with a desire to return to private life.

"Shall we fight Laurier?" asks a correspondent of the Times. The question, like all other startling propositions, is interesting, but so far as we are able to discover, no one proposes to "fight Laurier."

The offer of the Maoris to do garrison duty anywhere in the British Empire is a remarkable tribute to the British method of dealing with conquered nations. The Maoris fought us far more determinedly than even the Boers have done; but they accepted the inevitable and see the wisdom of having done so.

The Times expresses great appreciation of the point made by the Colonist as to the effect of the American contention in the matter of the Alaskan Boundary, upon the question of territorial waters. Since the Colonist's article was written we have been told that the Minister of Justice has expressed a similar view.

It is announced that the Union Pacific Railway Company proposes to expend during the present year $25,000,000 in the betterment of its Western connections. The avowed purpose of this large outlay is to get ready for the great trade to be built up with the Orient. This emphasizes the contention of the Colonist for the adoption of a policy of Western development by the government of Canada. By the way, this expression, which seemed so funny to a contemporary not a thousand miles away, has been adopted by the Toronto Globe, which rejoices to see in the proposed expenditure by the Canadian Pacific of $20,000,000 an important step in that direction.

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It is the best possible medium for providing a reserve fund for hard times and old age.
It will provide you insurance as well as investment while you work out your plans.
The great millionaire Rothschilds said, "To save money is the secret of riches."
Call at the office of The B. C. Permanent Loan and Savings Company, 321 Camble street, for further information, or write for their literature, which will be sent freely to any address.
The Victoria representatives of this company are:
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PROVINCIAL ASSAYERS,
Mining Engineers and Metallurgists
Ores Analysed. Control Assays. Properties examined and sampled. Trial Shipments. Smelter Tests. Victoria, Opposite Driard Hotel.

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GRAPE FRUIT
The Finest Article on the Market for Marmalade
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Brain and Muscle
Are developed from the food we eat. Superior food makes a superior man. SAUNDERS has earned a reputation of handling only the purest. A trial order will convince you.
NAVEL ORANGES, (large), 5 dozen for $1.00
JERSEY CREAMERY BUTTER, per lb .... 25c.
ZINFANDEL, per bottle .... 25c.
FRENCH CASTILE SOAP, 3 lb. bars, each .... 25c.
Don't fail to see our bargain tables.
THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., LTD.
PHONE 28. 39 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET.

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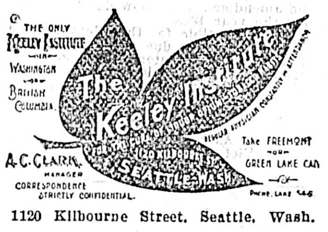
Consulting Engineers on Ice and Cold Storage Machinery.
Agents for the LINDE and NEW BRUNSWICK Ice Machines.
Tel. 393. 58 Johnson Street. Victoria.

Victoria West Meat Market.
Craigflower Road, Telephone 807.
SCHMIDT & HANKE will open for business on January 11th.
All kinds of fresh and salted meats, poultry, Sausage, etc.
Very best articles and lowest prices. Good service, free delivery.



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Good land in 10 and 20-acre blocks, about two miles from town.
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EDUCATIONAL.

THE GRANVILLE SCHOOL.
1175 Haro Street, Vancouver, B.C.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. WILL RE-OPEN JAN. 15.
TERMS MODERATE.
For prospectus apply Mademoiselle Kern, Principal of the above.

The H. B. A. Vogel Commercial College
We teach thorough office methods entirely and use no text books or "system" for bookkeeping. We teach and place our students into positions in six months. Shorthand and typewriting. Send for illustrated prospectus.
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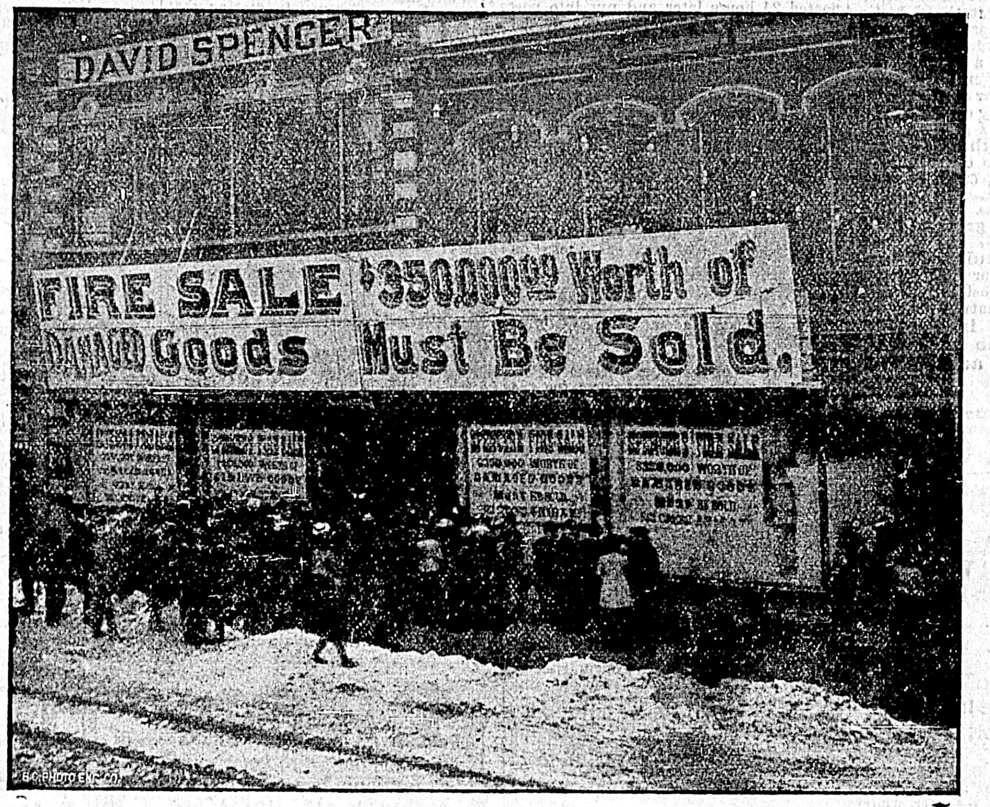

Staple Department Opens Today.

This department is the largest in the Store, and this sale will give hotel and other people a chance to outfit.

More Goods Put out in the Various Departments Every Day.

OUR LARGE STOCK OF SILK VESTS IS ON SALE TODAY

Ladies' and Mens' Evening Gloves Are Marked For TODAY.

Our Fire Sale Train Will Leave Nanaimo

THIS MORNING returning, leaving Victoria in the evening Nanaimo and return, $1.00; Ladysmith, 75c, and Duncans, 50c.

Read Our Advertisement every day and you will be kept posted on what is being sold.

Store will open at 9 a.m. every day

Rubber Sponges

THE NEWEST!
THE TOUGHEST!
THE MOST DURABLE!
THE MOST COMPACT!

Hold a large quantity of water and are excellent for face massage.

Prices 75c., $1.25, $1.50 each.

Cyrus H. Bowes
CHEMIST.
98 Government St., Near Yates St
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Iron, Steel, Pipe, Fittings, and Brass Goods,
Building, Mining and Logging Supplies a Specialty.
Contractors Plant, Picks, Shovels, Barrows, Etc.

A Large Consignment of Norway Iron just to hand from England.

WHARF STREET

TELEPHONE No. 3.
P.O. BOX 423.
VICTORIA, B.C.

this year's dividend, besides immense sums to insurance and rest funds, and now a rival with $23,000,000 of capital was entering the field from San Francisco, and was putting up at Anacortes the biggest establishment on the coast.

In Alaska the canners paid two and a half cents a fish, and $25 a month to the men, while last year they put up 2,000,000 cases, or twice as much as two years ago. There they used purse seines almost entirely. There were few regulations in Alaska, but the canners there had to support the hatcheries, putting back five fry for each one taken out. He himself believed in hatcheries, but thought that the hatcheries here should be on a larger scale and should cover the whole coast.

In answer to a question of Mr. Maxwell, he said that they were not expecting everyone to believe the "blue ruin" pamphlet published by the Canners' association last summer.

He quite agreed with Prof. Prince's suggestion that the competition of which so much had been heard gave every promise of growing keener rather than otherwise. As a rule, he considered that the original investments on the Sound had been of local money, but lately on the trust principle a lot of foreign money had come into the business from Chicago and other Eastern points. This was the case he thought with the big United States companies.

Speaking of the home market, he thought that Canada took about 125,000 cases a year, about a quarter of which came from the Fraser river. The bulk of this trade was in Skeena and Rivers Inlet fish. And so the balance of the pack had to go to foreign markets in competition with the Alaskan and Puget Sound products.

This year there was yet 700,000 cases of British Columbia salmon unsold. It cost a lot to carry this, but the banks had to do the carrying. A small pack this coming season would enhance the price, and so might make it worth while to hold over. Many of the canneries might not be able to stand this carrying over, as none of them have made any money since 1897.

As to the run of the fish, Mr. Todd thought that after passing Race Rocks the fish were very little in American waters except those of the Gulf of Georgia. This opinion was the result of personal observation. The fish seemed to run in a very narrow channel, and almost always in Canadian waters. Thus they came up the West Coast of the Island and the traps at Dungeness across the Straits took but few fish, while other traps amongst the islands when a mile or two aside from their track did not get any either.

Mr. Todd then went into some of the evidence given by the fishermen at Vancouver, denying various stories told by them in connection with his own canneries. He would not say that the Japs were more sober than the whites, but at any rate they were no worse. As to the numerous accidents, he did not think that it was for lack of skill, but through their recklessness. The Japs would go out on bad days, when the whites and Indians kept their boats in. Indian labor of late was unfortunately not so satisfactory as it used to be. They were not so regular in coming down and even after advances had been made they came down late, and gave excuses that their hay took their time.

Mr. Maxwell—I think that the Indians are holding off because they are not satisfied with the way the canners are using the Japs who seem to be crowding them out.

Mr. Todd, continuing, said that it was a big question to go into. The Indians had to be provided with gear, and they generally got less fish than either the white men or the Japs. Indian fish cost more than any other kind, and even then it is hard for the canners to keep even. This very week he had Indians at his place asking for advances, but last year when he wanted their women in his cannery they would not come over for some weeks.

At Vancouver a fisherman called Ivany had given evidence about the wage question. This man had quit work one Saturday night in Vancouver, and the next evening had gone out for his cannery. He had worked from the middle of July to about the 25th of August, and had been paid $560 in cash.

As to the crowding of boats on the river, while they looked very thick on Sunday night, they were really not so close for most of the rest of the week. Possibly not more than half of them are ever fishing at one time. The Indians will not fish at night, while other men would not fish by day. Then a lot of time was spent in coming in, going out, and cruising around prospecting. In 1893 the number of net licenses was limited to 500, but through the persistent appeals of the fishermen the limit was taken off.

To a question by Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Todd said he did not think there was anything that would put them on an even footing except the traps. It was quite true that lead and other materials could be had cheaper there than here. The length of season too and the bigger packs enabled the canners to get the Chinese work done cheaper by about 10 cents a case. There were lots of Chinese working there, and a smarter lot too as a rule. But there were lots of white men on the Sound. He had seen that the Pacific American Co. alone employed 2,000 white men last year. As to the issuing of licenses to aliens, he thought it was mostly talk. He had heard about the canners giving their licenses to aliens. But he knew nothing about this. Most of his own licenses went to the Indians, and many of the canneries did not take the full number to which the regulations entitled them.

He had noticed ex-Labor Commissioner Bremner's evidence regarding arbitration, but while it was all right in theory, an award could not be enforced. An award against the fishermen could not be enforced, the men could not be made to work, nor could the cannerymen be compelled to pack fish at a loss. The great difficulty had been to find any one with responsibility to deal with. The white men appeared to want to own the whole thing, and to drive the Japs and Chinese off the river. If there were 2,000 white, and 1,500 Japs, all want to fish, and but 2,000 licenses issued, the white men would want them all.

Mr. Todd then objected to the regulation which gave half the fine to the fishery officer. It was a bad principle. He also objected to the boat-puller having to take out a license. He thought that the cannerymen should be consulted about changes in the regulations as well as the fishermen.

Mr. Maxwell—No, no, we have always consulted both.

Mr. Todd—Well you have down here, but not in Vancouver.

Mr. Maxwell—I'd like to get at the cannerymen. (Laughter.)

Mr. Todd—Well you might by taking some stock in them.

Mr. Maxwell—Yes, yes, but it's no good. (Laughter.)

As to the question of white labor on the traps, he thought that while none of them could bind the others, the white men would have the preference. No arrangement could, however, be made unless there was an association, and so far the Canners' association had not been reformed.

MR. EARLE'S EVIDENCE.

Thos. Earle, M. P., then took the witness stand. He had taken a good deal of interest in the question, and while it was often thought that there were but few trap sites, he thought the question was one that remained to be proved. Down the Sound places long thought useless were now found to be good locations. It would be a case of putting money into the project, and then finding

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Campbell's FOR NATIVE SONS' ANNUAL BALL.

Fans We have received direct from the makers in Paris and Vienna, a large assortment of New Fans in black, white and fancies.

Silk Gloves Elbow & shoulder lengths in white, black and evening shades.

Kid Gloves Elbow and shoulder lengths in white and black French Suede.

Hosiery Full stock in lace ankles and lace legs, in black, white, blue and pinks.

Silk Skirts On Monday we will pass into stock a case of light fancy shades in the New Silk Underskirts; these are excellent value and right up to date, latest Parisian styles.

"Mason & Risch Pianos"

Are constructed so as to satisfy the most cultured and critical musician. Some of the latest and most handsome designs can be seen at

The Hicks & Lovick Piano Co.

Showrooms, 88 Government Street.

Special reductions are now offered.

Every bookkeeper knows what a comfort and convenience a good piece of India rubber is. One that will rub out, and yet not scrub holes in the paper.

Faber's Emerald Eraser

Fills the bill. It is about the best thing of its kind made. 10c. each; 90c. dozen, at

Victoria Book and Stationery Co

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BUSINESS LOCALS

Blue Ribbon White Label Tea is delicious. *

Cutlery at Cheapside.

Tools for the boys at Cheapside.

Tea sets at Cheapside.

GREAT FIRE SALE! — Hundred thousand sample of Dee Cee Tea given away every day next week. Get one!!

The index to your table is your tea. We can give you the best for 35c. Why be handicapped with an inferior article, which practically costs you more. 'Phone 803. Direct Importing Tea & Coffee Co., corner Douglas and Johnson. *

There is nothing more useful and needed during this wintry weather than a good wire door-mat. We carry the best, and the best is the cheapest. Weiler Bros.

Water pipes repaired by Clarke & Pearson, 17 Yates street.

Don't Dip

IT WASTES TIME.

Use a Stylographic Pen or Fluid Pencil

No point to break, always ready for use. Prices range from $1.25 to $2.00. We will be pleased to have you call and try them.

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The three hundred "Hemp Carpet Squares" we have already advertised are not of the cheap kind, but such as will give you satisfaction. All sizes, in different patterns, at greatly reduced prices. Weiler Bros. *

Cheap Fuel.—Coke reduced to $3.50 per ton or cash at the Gas Works.

PING PONG RACKETS

With calfskin heads, regulation size, strong, durable; manufactured for sale by C. A. Lombard, 95 Fort street.

Smokeless Cartridges

The latest and best for shotguns and rifles at

John Barnsley & Co.

115 Government Street.

Kodaks and Films

The popular route to Nanaimo is by the Victoria and Sidney Railway and steamer Iroquois every Monday and Thursday. Single fare $1,50; Return good for ten days $2.50.

For good and up-to-date furniture, at lowest cash prices, call in at the B. C. Furniture Co.'s store, 66 Government street, and be convinced. J. Sehl, mgr.*

To The Public.—Goods soiled at Spencer's fire can be cleaned or dyed at the B. C. Steam Dye Works, 141 Yates street. Telephone 200.

The first in the history. Victoria has elected a Liberal to the Dominion House for the first time. The Capital and Gold's Own Cigars are highly appreciated by both parties, and the demand for these popular brands is growing rapidly.

Referring to Dominico Russo, the tenor of the Collamarini-Repetto Co., which appears at the Victoria theatre tomorrow night, the Seattle P.-I. says: "In no other country is musical forethought—if one may be allowed the expression—practised to such a degree as in Italy. At an early age the boy is discovered to be equipped with what goes physically to make a great singer. For two years he is taught music without singing a note, and undergoes physical training intended to develop chest capacity. When his voice matures fully he studies under the best Maestri for five years. Such training, combined with a perfect natural tenor voice and an artistic temperament, and you have Russo, the tenor of the Collamarini-Repetto Co." *

FOR THE Native Sons' Ball.

The whirl of fashion in Men's Furnishings is exacting. Its demands are met here most correctly in every detail.

BY EXPRESS—
Dress Shirts, White, Pearl and Lavender Kid Gloves, Dress Bows, Mufflers and Silk Hosiery, etc.

SEA & GOWEN

Men's Furnishers and Hatters, 89 Douglas Street.

Physicians' Prescriptions

A SPECIALTY

HALL & CO.,
Dispensing Chemists,
Clarence Block, Cor. Yates and Douglas

NEW ADDRESS.

TO SMOKERS.—Frank Campbell, the well known Tobacconist, established 1861, can be found doing business at the corner of Government street and Trounce avenue. Telephone 12; P.O. Box 108.
FRANK CAMPBELL & CHARLIE CULLIN.

K. of P. social and dance next Thursday evening. Admission 25c. *

LOCAL NEWS.

New Jetty.—The naval authorities invite tenders for the construction of a jetty at the Royal Naval hospital at Esquimalt.

Special Prizes.—The Victoria Chemical company, limited, is offering four prizes for the best results obtained on oats and potatoes by the use of the company's fertilizers.

Concert Postponed.—The concert under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid society, which was to have been held in Knox Presbyterian church, Spring Ridge, last evening, has been postponed until some future date.

Police Court.—Lee Harold, charged with carrying a dirk, was again remanded in the Police court yesterday morning. His lawyer was not present, and the case was laid over until this morning.

Basket Social.—A basket social and dance will be given by the Victoria Farmers' institute in the Agricultural hall, Saanichton, on Friday, February 21, when a very enjoyable time is anticipated. A special train will leave the city, returning at the close of the entertainment.

Natural Causes.—The inquest on the remains of the late William Quail, who was found dead in one of the Harbor cabins on Monday, took place yesterday afternoon, when the jury brought in a verdict of death from natural causes. Deceased was a native of Belfast, aged 45 years.

Reward Offered.—A reward of $250 is being offered by Hon. James Dunsmuir for the recovery of the body of the late Capt. James McIntyre, who was in command of the steamer Bristol when she slid off the reef between Grey and Green islands, on the morning of January 4, and foundered in 34 fathoms of water.

Friendly Help.—The usual monthly meeting of the Friendly Help society was held at their rooms in the City market yesterday morning. The usual routine business was despatched and reports received. About 38 families received assistance during the month; 23 had groceries, 25 fuel, 6 meat and 24 clothing. The following donations were thankfully acknowledged: Mesdames Greig, Richards, Todd, Miss Carr and Mrs. Grant (the barracks), clothing; and Mrs. James Dunsmuir, blankets.

Sergeant Promoted.—Color-Sergt. Albert Gibson, Royal Marine Artillery, has been promoted to superintending clerk (warrant officer), in the pay office, R. M. A., at Eastney barracks, Portsmouth, in place of Lieut. W. G. Sparrow, recently commissioned. Lieut. Sparraw and Superintending Clerk Gibson came to Victoria with the first detachment of Royal Marine Artillery, under the late Capt. Templer, in 1893. They left in 1899, with the detachment, which was withdrawn.

Troops Disbanded.—Capt. C. C. Bennett, of Vancouver, who was in command of No. 17 troop, South African Constabulary, which was composed of men from the interior of British Columbia, has been relieved of his command, and the men are being divided among other troops. No. 16 troop, composed of men from the coast of British Columbia, is said to be the next to be disbanded. The news arrived in a letter from a member of the South African Constabulary.

Laid at Rest.—The funeral of the late A. B. Gray took place yesterday afternoon from the Odd Fellows' hall. J. S. Smith, acting noble grand, assisted by G. T. Fox, chaplain, conducted the services for the lodge, while Rev. W. Leslie Clay officiated at the grave. The members of Columbia lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., to which deceased belonged, and a great many pioneer residents of the city, were present. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Mayor Hayward, J. Muirhead, D. H. Riddle, J. H. Meldram, S. Phipps, J. H. Lawson, Alex. Munro, D. W. Higgins.

Donations Asknowledged.—The committee of management for the Home for Aged and Infirm Women thankfully acknowledge the following donations: Mrs. Goodacre, eggs; Mrs. Pemberton, pears; Christ Church Sunday School, cakes; Miss Ward, cake; Mrs. H. D. Helmcken, short bread, biscuits and oranges; Mrs. Tite, ginger-snaps; Mrs. Partridge, soap and marmalade; Mrs. Garland, marmalade; Mrs. W. Kyle Housten, reading matter; Mrs. Pither, eider-down quilt; Mrs. W. A. Franklin, cake, sandwiches, canned salmon, lemons and bananas; Mrs. Douglas, cake and sandwiches; St. Paul's Presbyterian and Victoria West Methodist Churches, cash; and Colonist and Times, daily papers.

PROVINCIAL POLICE COURT.

Burlison Convicted of Larceny—Sailor Sentenced for Desertion.

John Burlison was convicted of stealing linen and other effects from the Naval hospital, in the Provincial Police court yesterday afternoon, and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, with hard labor. The charge against him of stealing an angle brace from the Hinton Electric company was withdrawn for the present.

Anderson, a sealer, charged with refusing to ship on the Carlotta G. Cox, was convicted and given four weeks' imprisonment, with hard labor.

Don't forget the K. of P. social and dance next Thursday. 25c. *

HAVE YOU BEEN

To see Mrs. Lester, Scientific Palmist, at the Hotel Victoria. She is very busy giving the Victorians a peep into the future. Fee only $1.00. Room 49. Cor. Johnson and Government streets.

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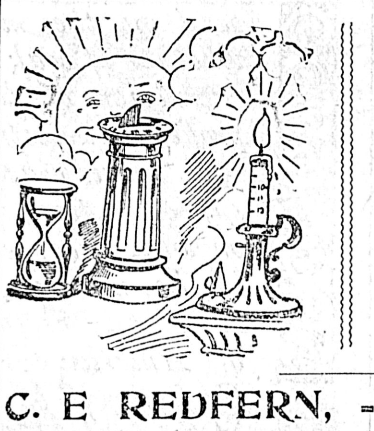

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The ancient methods of timekeeping were picturesque, but would be useless in the present age, which requires great accuracy to enable one to keep engagements, and to catch trains and tram cars. We have watches in gold, gold-filled, silver, nickel and steel cases at prices from $2.50 to $250, which we guarantee will keep correct time, and enable you to be punctual in keeping engagements.

C. E. REDFERN, - 43 Gov't Street

The Fisheries Commission

Board of Trade Resolutions Presented at the Forenoon Meeting.

Evidence Regarding Traps and Necessity For Protecting Canadian Industry.

Considerably increased interest was to be noticed in the sitting of the fishery commission yesterday morning, many more interested parties swelling the audience. Amongst the new faces were noticed those of President L. G. McQuade of the Board of Trade, Secretary F. Elworthy, Wm. Munsie, W. A. Ward, Dr. Milne, Capt. John Irving, ex-M. P. P., J. A. Mara, Frank S. Barnard, Forbes G. Vernon, M. T. Johnson, manager of Messrs. Findlay, Durham & Brodie; L. P. Duff, Rev. Mr. Tait, Methodist missionary at Cowichan, and Senator Campbell, of San Francisco.

The morning sitting was devoted to the commercial and canners' aspect of the question, the memorials of the Board of Trade, which were read by Secretary Elworthy, together with the evidence of Messrs. C. Todd and Thomas Earle, taking up the whole of the time of the sitting. The evidence of Mr. Todd, while very comprehensive, was exceedingly interesting, and when taken in connection with that of Mr. R. J. Ker, which was given on Monday, covered the whole field most comprehensively.

BOARD OF TRADE VIEWS.

On the sitting being opened by Prof. Prince, Mr. L. G. McQuade on behalf of the Victoria Board of Trade, asked leave to present two resolutions passed at a meeting of that body on Monday afternoon. These referred first to the trap question in salmon fishing, and advocated the permission of the use of traps, seines and other such appliances in Canadian waters, the other being in regard to the alleged poaching by American fishermen on the Canadian halibut banks.

These two resolutions were then read by Secretary Elworthy of the Board of Trade, and copies of the same under the seal of the board were handed in to the commission.

The resolutions are as follows:

That the fisheries committee of the Victoria Board of Trade consider it absolutely necessary in view of the great developing of the canning industry on Puget Sound and the consequent competition through their cheaper methods of taking salmon, that permission be granted British subjects to operate traps, purse and drag seines, and gill-nets of unlimited length, on Vancouver and adjacent islands, in the waters south of the 49th parallel; also that in the event of these privileges being granted, and the great importance of the industry, it is desirable that a separate "fishing district" should be established covering the above territory. We are also strongly of the opinion that exclusive fishing privileges should not be granted parties who have no capital invested, and are not in any way connected with the industry either as fishermen or canners.

The second resolution referred to the necessity of protecting the Canadian halibut fisheries.

In answer to certain questions by Prof. Prince, Mr. Elworthy stated that the recommendation of the introduction of trap fishing was based upon the question of competition with the United States' pack. The British Columbia packers must get cheaper fish in order to meet Puget Sound prices in the markets of the United Kingdom. The board too would advocate the introduction of traps into the Northern waters as well as for the Fraser waters.

With regard to the second resolution, Prof. Prince considered that the halibut question hardly came within the scope of the present commission. This Mr. Elworthy replied had been well understood by the board, and they were going at much greater length into the matter in certain correspondence about to be begun with the authorities at Ottawa. The question was of such importance, however, that they had felt constrained to bring the matter to his notice during his present visit, and could the matter not be discussed before the commission, the board would like to meet him again and make their representations.

Mr. Thos. Earle represented to the commission how important the board considered this question of United States vessels poaching on the halibut banks. It was a matter relating to the boundary line controversy, and it would be of considerable importance to Canada that the Boundary commission should have every opportunity of learning the vast size of some of the interests at stake before they resumed the sitting of their high joint commission.

Prof. Prince, however, stated that this question had already been introduced at the Vancouver and New Westminster sessions of the commission, where he had been obliged to rule it out. On representations by Messrs. Earle, John Irving and Elworthy that Mr. C. H. Lugrin of the Colonist had gone exhaustively into the matter of the United States fishermen encroaching on Canadian halibut grounds, it was arranged that that gentleman should wait upon Prof. Prince and submit the case to him, possibly in writing.

Prof. Prince returning to the memorial regarding trap fishing, made some enquiries regarding the term fishing district there used, and was informed of the hardship entailed upon fishermen in having to go New Westminster to take out their licenses, together with certain other advantages that would follow from such a change.

C. F. TODD.

Mr. C. F. Todd then took the stand and began by pointing out that the Canadian fishery was a much older one than that of Puget Sound. The one was established in 1876, the other so late as 1895. This showed how rapid had been the growth of the United States industry and that due too to the use of traps. Again the Americans put up a lot of inferior fish for which they had a very ready market, while if inferior classes of fish were packed on the Fraser river they had to be sent across the line to be sold, and when the duty was paid would not bring more than $2.40 a case. This too was only done to use up material and clear up the fishing accounts. For this same class of fish the Americans got $3.40 for their pack. Mr. Todd also put in the following statement comparing the two packs for late years:

	Fraser River.	Puget Sound.
1895	400,000	125,000
1896	357,000	200,000
1897	860,000	495,000
1898	256,000	355,000
1899	510,000	872,000
1900	175,000	432,000
1901	920,000	1,360,000
Totals	3,478,000	3,839,000

In answer to a question of Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Todd thought that traps and seines might well be operated in the same waters as the gill nets. That was the way down on the Sound, where the purse seiners and the trap men often came into collision through the one trying to get the other's fish. As to the granting of trap licenses, he thought the only rule would be first come first served, but matters would solve themselves. The United States traps had at first been confined to Point Roberts, and men were laughed at if they suggested traps farther down. All the recent development had, however, been farther down, and now the lower sites were often thought to be the best. These were all pile traps, although different notions were always being tried. He thought that there might be numerous good sites down below Beechy Bay.

Referring to the catch of a trap, Mr. Todd said that while other fish were often taken, they were always used. He had not seen them wasted, and in several years observation he had not seen any young salmon caught, and he did not think that the young salmon ran at all. Dogfish were the chief other kind taken in the traps. These appeared to follow the salmon over to Boundary Bay where large numbers of them were turned into oil.

On the matter of the cost of fish on either side of the line, Mr. Todd said that the prices on the Fraser river in 1899 averaged 22½ cents, while on the Sound fish cost but five. In 1900 the Fraser fish cost 18, while the Americans that year paid 15 cents. In 1901 Canadian fish cost 10½ cents, and on the Sound there are various stories, but American papers put it down to one cent. The cost to a Sound cannery all depends upon whether it can pack all the catch of a trap or not; if it can the fish come cheaper. Mr. Todd then told of the immense take of fish in the traps of the Sound. On one of his visits there he had no doubt but that there was at that time fully 6,000,000 fish corralled. Of these many were taken to the Fraser river canneries, and when the Canadian canneries did not buy, lots of them on the Sound were put out of oil.

So successful were the big United States concerns that last year in addition to the payment of a dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent., the Alaska Packing Co. had set aside $576,000 for

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OREGON PRUNES, 6 lbs. for 25c.

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A PASTORAL OPERETTA.

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Box office opens at 10 a. m.

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Protect yourself in time!
Don't fail to try our Compound Cough Syrup. A sure cure for Coughs, etc.

B. C. Drug Store,

Phone 356. 27 Johnson St.

Out of Town Buyers

Who are in the city today should take advantage of our great sale of Men's and Boys' Overcoats and Reefers, at 25 per cent discount from regular prices. True, you may not need one today, but when you do need one you may not be able to buy at these prices.

$15 OVERCOATS, now $11.25.
$12 OVERCOATS, now $9.00.
$10 OVERCOATS, now $7.50.
$8 OVERCOATS, now $6.00.
$6 OVERCOATS, now $4.50.

Boys' Reefers—$3.50, ones for $2.65; $3.00 ones for $2.25; $2.00 ones for $1.50; $1.25 ones for 90 cents.

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Finest horses, buggies, phaetons and carts.

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Latest and up-to-date hacks, all fitted with RUBBER-TIRED WHEELS.

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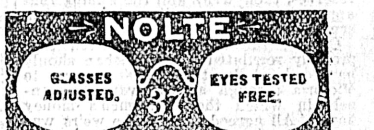
All kinds of heavy work done by truck carts and teams; also ploughing, day work or contracts, sand, gravel, black earth, stone and several good horses suitable for farm work for sale. Orders promptly executed. Telephone 702B.



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Requires the greatest possible care. It is essential that no mistakes be made.

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Made from Grape Cream of Tartar, and Absolutely Pure

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PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

Imitation baking powders are mostly made from alum. They may cost less per pound, but their use is at the cost of health.

PROTECTION FOR ANGLERS

Tourist Association Make Important Representations to Fish Commission.

At 5 o'clock yesterday evening a deputation, headed by His Worship Mayor Hayward, and composed of members of the Tourist association, waited upon Professor Prince and the members of the fishery commission at their rooms in the Driard hotel, to discuss various aspects of the fishing questions that are of peculiar interest to Victoria as a tourists' resort. Amongst those present were Aldermen McCandless, Yates, Kinsman and Worthington, and Messrs. Boggs, Courtney, Goward, Fraser, Lugrin, Jones, Galbraith, Clarke, Hartnagle and Capt. Walbran.

The first point introduced was the question of net fishing in the Victoria harbor.

A few years ago, Mr. Boggs stated, there was very good fishing to be had up the harbor, but that fine stretch of water was now depleted through the netting of the Greek and Italian fishermen, and its worth as an angling water destroyed. Some years ago their netting had been stopped, but it had been again taken up, and to a acertain degree given a color of right. Of course herring ran up the harbor, but the netting carried on at the upper end was destruction to all sorts of fish. Nets were fastened together and stretched from side to side above the Gorge, while the ashermen beating the water drove all the fish down to their destruction, and so where once good trout fishing was to be had, there was not a fish left. The committee desired the harbor waters closed to netting out to a line drawn from Macaulay Point to Clover Point.

After some general discussion, Prof. Prince suggested that perhaps their views might be met if the waters were protected from netting above Point Ellice bridge. This he was prepared to recommend, and with it the committee appeared to be quite satisfied, as it would probably mean good angling again close to the city.

The close season for trout was then discussed at some length, it readily appearing that the varied conditions of the country did not always reasonably permit of a uniform close season. The committee suggested that it begin on November 1 and last to April, which also appeared to meet favor with the commissioner.

The vexed question of the Cowichan river was then reached, and a long discussion ensued about the Indians, their reserves, their weirs and the seining that appertain to that paradise of the fly fisherman.

One of the deleates considered that properly regulated the Cowichan should be worth at least $100,000 a year to Victoria through all the various channels in which the sportsmen's money flows. All agreed that in the weirs was found a crying grievance. Prof. Prince, who had visited the Cowichan river some years ago, quite agreed with the arguments advanced and characterized weirs as barbarous contrivances.

It was stated that the Indians, owning practically all the land along the fishing stretches of the waters, took advantage of the angler and exacted toll at the rate of $5 a day for a canoe from almost every one wishing to fish there.

Mr. Galbraith thought that so many fish were seined out at the mouth and taken at the weirs that few would get up to the spawning beds.

Finally the suggestion appeared agreeable to try to have the weirs taken out for a portion of the year.

Mr. C. H. Lugrin then brought up the question of introducing new game fish into the waters of Vancouver Island. This it seemed had been done, but as yet no tests had been made to find out how the black bass had thriven.

Prof. Prince thought it was a matter to go very slow in. In the United States they had gone headlong into the thing with the results that in New Jersey, for instance, they were now spending about $20,000 a year in getting rid of the German carp planted there 20 years ago. The province had splendid game fish that required protection rather than fresh varieties. Pickerel, mascallonge, and other fish might thrive, but it would be at the expense of the trout. He was waiting with interest to learn what measure of success had attended the black bass trial, also the speckled trout from Spokane, which Mr. Courtney was planting in the lakes up the E. & N. railway.

Mr. McCandless, speaking for the City Council, then assured the commission that though their errand had been primarily with regard to sport, they, His Worship, the Council and the rest of the deputation, were all strongly in favor of the granting of trap licenses to the canning men, and would endorse a free-trade policy in traps.

The deputation withdrew, after thanking the commissioners for their courtesy and attention.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

GOLD.

Sir,—It seems probable that the prosperity of Canada is owing not to any government policy, whether Conservative or Liberal, but to gold and the Boer war. Neither the Canadian nor any other government created or discovered the gold, which during the past sixty years, has revolutionized, socially and politically, the whole civilized world. Whether gold be of the celestial or infernal regions, for good or evil, it and the gold miner are answerable for what is termed the progress and advancement of the world during the Victorian, or so-called golden era. When gold was discovered in California less than sixty years ago, old countries threw off their sleepiness and entered on a new life. The people became excited and the cursed hunger for gold set in. The auriferous discoveries in Australia increased this, until the desire to reach the gold became a positive mania, and when in 1858, gold was found in British Columbia, it added to the maniacal excitement. Many thousands wished to reach the gold fields at once. This led to the building of larger and ever larger steamships and other gigantic works; railways which were comparatively infants then, were brought into greater activity; foreign lines projected and completed through almost unknown and sparsely settled countries. Science became active to supply at once new inventions to accommodate the new condition of affairs. Gold became plentiful, the arts flourished, wages increased, the era of extravagance set in. Gold was god, ruling everybody. The people, and by the same token, the people's representatives, whether in or out of parliament, simplicity of living and domesticity disappeared, gaiety, extravagance and amusements became the order of the day. During this period the Crimean war ensued.

Let us now look to our own Vancouver Island Colony, whether singly or united with British Columbia, and it will undoubtedly be apparent that their ups and downs, the prosperity or poverty have always been coincident with the abundance of gold or its failure, the influx or efflux of people in consequence, and not in consequence of any government policy. As a matter of fact, it seems that the failure of gold and so poverty, that is to say, straitened financial and commercial conditions, led to the union of Vancouver Island Colony and the Mainland Colony, and subsequently, for similar reasons, to confederation with Canada. Of course, there were several other urgent reasons rendering confederation advisable, not necessary to be spoken of now, save that the British Columbia government had not sufficient means to meet the demands of its very large domain. During the earlier years of Vancouver Island Colony, the lamentable civil war of the United States occurred. This caused a good deal of money to be spent in this country during this period. That is to say, many Americans lived here as a matter of choice or necessity.

When British Columbia entered on confederation, Canada herself was by no means in a very flourishing condition, and the gold mines of British Columbia had comparatively given out. At this time a Conservative ministry existed with what was termed a national policy. The Nationalists went out and the Liberals came in, continuing in the main, the old national policy. What then has caused the almost sudden, perhaps ephemeral, prosperity of the Dominion? It is humbly submitted that Klondike gold discoveries, with which the government had nothing to do, took place just about the time of the fall of the Conservative government from power. Let it be further submitted that to British Columbia and Klondike the advancement of the Dominion is due and, further, that the unhappy occurrence of the Boer war lent and is lending very material assistance. When the war ends, and particularly if and when the gold fails, of course there will be more or less of a collapse, excepting, indeed, other and beneficial changes occur. This, however, is more or less accidental. But to come to close quarters. Of course it is impossible to put down in figures the benefits received by the Dominion on account of the unhappy Boer war. It is reported that the population of the whole of the Dominion has, during the past ten years, increased about five hundred thousand bodies.

The population of British Columbia has increased during the same period say one hundred thousand. Put this and the Klondike together, say one hundred and twenty-five thousand (or thereabouts), and the extraordinary fact stares us in the face, that about one-quarter of the increase of the population of the whole of Canada results from the increase of population in the Pacific portions of the Dominion, and assuredly, in the main, on account of the gold discoveries with which the governments, Federal or Dominion, had nothing to do. At the same time, the great influence of the C. P. R. lent a helping hand. The income received by the Federal government from these 125,000 people at $15 per head, or as some say, $17 per head, amounts in round numbers to two million dollars annually, possibly from customs dues alone. Add to this the royalties on gold and the income must be much greater. The Klondike revenue is undoubtedly owing to the unearthed gold. Add to all this the number of comers and goers, the increase of business in the Eastern provinces to supply these people, and then the enormous benefit the government and Canada generally has derived from the Pacific portion of the Dominion will be apparent and astounding. No wonder the Dominion government boasts of its prosperity—but is not the chief advancement, whether in population or income, owing to British Columbia and the Klondike region? What this province gets from the Dominion government others most competent have spoken of. Let it be, however, stated, that the per capita return applies to the whole of the Dominion. The fault with it is that it remains stationary whilst the rate of taxation is constantly increasing. Of course, British Columbia and the Klondike ought to receive their legitimate share of the increased taxation and income, somehow or other. It is a question of political honesty and morality!! Political faith is not always productive of good works! however, all I wish to show is that the prosperity of Canada has arisen from the gold of British Columbia and the Klondike regions, as also from the Boer war. Of course the C. P. R. has been of very material assistance. Pray, what would be the condition of Eastern Canada today had British Columbia not joined the confederacy, where, and in what condition would Canada of old be today? Undoubtedly the advance and progress of Canada is owing to the junction of British Columbia with Canada. This is not and ought not to be a party question. Surely B. C. requires some better consideration, acknowledgement and treatment from the Eastern Canada of today and the Dominion government than great and constant bleeding and a supply of water gruel to sustain life! The mercy of the Federal government somewhat resembles the treatment of poor Oliver Twist by BUMBLE.

FATHER PAT MEMORIAL.

Sir,—I take the liberty of requesting space in your valuable journal to draw attention to the effort that is being made by the friends and admirers of the late Rev. H. Irwin, more familiarly known as "Father Pat," to raise a fund to be expended in some suitable memorial in recognition of his splendid life and charities while a resident of British Columbia.

The good works of "Father Pat" were known in every mining camp and settlement in Southern British Columbia; but because he resided in Rossland for a considerable period and thereby especially endeared himself to this community, the citizens of Rossland, at a thoroughly representative public meeting held on January 27th, appointed a committee to arrange for a fund for the purpose mentioned. It was decided that subscriptions should be limited to $1.00, and all those who desired to contribute should be invited to do so.

With the most gratifying promptness, the people of Rossland, regardless of religious belief, have very generously responded to this appeal, but the committee also aims to include "Father Pat's" friends in Victoria and all others who knew him and respect his memory, and now invite their contribution to the fund.

All subscriptions to the "Father Pat" Memorial Fund should be sent to Mr. J. S. C. Fraser, manager Bank of Montreal, Rossland, who has kindly consented to act as honorary treasurer.

C. S. WALLIS,
Secretary "Father Pat" Memorial Fund.
Rossland, B. C., Jan. 30.

HERE AND THERE.

For Clearing the Voice Brown's Bronchial Troches are highly esteemed by clergymen. "Pre-eminently the best"—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. "I recommend their use to public speakers."—Rev. E. H. Chapin. "Of great service in subduing hoarseness."—Rev. Daniel Wise, New York. "An invaluable medicine." — Rev. C. S. Vedder, Charleston, S. C.

They surpass all other preparations in removing hoarseness and allaying irritation of the throat. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

Don't argue with an angry man;
But show that you are wise
By shutting up. 'Tis thus you can
Preserve the peace and keep a tan-
Bark color from your eyes.

Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

The Connecticut man who swallowed two quarts of liquid yeast under the impression that it was buttermilk ought to be able to contribute a strong testimonial.

Pain-Killer is more of a household remedy than any other medicine. It meets the requirements of every home. Cures cramps and dysentery and is the best liniment made. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

There are many good things in the world; but somehow or other we seem to have developed the faculty of seeing the bad ones best.

Dyspepsia in its worst forms will yield to the use of Carter's Little Nerve Pills, aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

Dr. Hardpounder—Ah! Deacon Gaybole, I did not see you at the donation last night.

Gaybole (who was at the prize fight)—No: ah—er—I was at a little box party last night.

Smart Weed and Belladonna, combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plasters the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

Truth is a bully thing; but you're not in duty bound to blurt it out when it is likely to cause trouble.

"Do all old people have rheumatism, Grandpa?"

"No, dear; rheumatism has all old people."

Bronchial affections, coughs and colds, all quickly cured by Pyny Balsam. It has no equal. Acts promptly, soothes, heals and cures. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

She (to herself)—I like him, he's so intellectual.

He (to himself)—I like her; she is a charming little fool.

Up late nights, endless engagements, generally run down. Take "The D. & L. Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil." It will tone up your system and make you feel yourself again. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

Mr. Skimp—What would you charge to paint my portrait full front view?

Artist—Three hundred dollars.

Mr. Skimp—Dear me! Then what would you charge for a three-quarter view?

LOSS OF FLESH.

If you find yourself falling below normal weight, there is danger. The use of fish oils can temporarily add fat, but will never build up healthy tissues. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food acts through the blood and nervous system, and carries new life and energy to every nook and corner of the body. It regulates the various organs of the body, makes the appetite good, adds healthy flesh, and replaces the tissues wasted by disease. Naturally and gradually this food cure restores color to the cheeks, increases the weight of the body, and thoroughly overcomes disease.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

PRICES BEING PAID FARMERS.

(By. W. G. Dickenson.

Hay, per ton	$10
Oats, per ton	$25
Wheat, per ton	$25
Barley, per ton	$25
Eggs, per dozen (trade)	40c
Eggs, per dozen (cash)	45c
Potatoes per ton (Fraser River)	$12
Potatoes, per ton (local)	$17

MINING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by A. W. More & Co., Ltd., 23 Broad Street.)

Toronto, Feb. 4.—The following were the closing quotations on the Mining Exchange today:

	Asked.	Bid.
Black Tail	14	13
Canadia G. F. S.	4¼	3
Cariboo McKinney	32½	31¾
Cariboo Hydraulic	$1.20	$1.00
Centre Star	44½	42½
Crow's Nest Pass Coal	$1.00	87
California	5	3
Deer Trail Con	3	
Fairview Corp	4¼	3
Golden Star	3½	3
Golden Crown	5	2½
Giant	5	3
Iron Mask	25	17
Morrison	5	2½
Mountain Lion	35	30
North Star	26	24
Olive	8	5
Payne	32	29
Rambler Cariboo Con	88	78
Republic	4¾	4¼
Sullivan	12	8
Virtue	28	20
War Eagle Con	13¼	12½
White Bear	2½	
Winnipeg	5	3¼
Wonderful	5	2½
Granby	$3.00	$2.25

TORONTO SALES.

War Eagle, 2,500 at 13.
Cariboo McKinney, 2,000 at 32, 500 at 31¾.

ROSSLAND SALES.

Cariboo McKinney, 1,000 at 32¼, 1,000 at 32.
Centre Star, 1,000 at 42½.
Republic, 2,000 at 4¼
Rambler Cariboo, 500 at 84.
Tom Thumb, 1,500 at 21¾.
Payne, 500 at 30.

STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

(By B. C. Stock Exchange Ltd.)

New York, Feb. 4.—The following quotations ruled on the Produce Exchanges today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
New York Wheat—				
May	84⅛	84¼	83⅞	83⅞
Chicago Corn—				
May	64⅛	64⅛	63⅝	63⅝
Liverpool Wheat—				
May	6s. 2d.			6s. 2⅛d.

Opening New York Curb, 83¾; Calls, 84⅛; Puts, 83¾. Car lots received today: Minneapolis, 132; Duluth, 148; Chicago, 22. World's visible supply, wheat, decrease, 731,000 bushels.

New York, Feb. 4.—The following quotations ruled on the Stock Exchange today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amn. Sugar	127	128	127	127
C., M. & St. P.	164	164¼	163⅝	163⅝
People's Gas	99¾	100	99½	99½
Manhattan	135¼	136	135¼	135¾
B. R. T.	66¼	66¼	65½	66
Union Pacific	102⅛	102¼	101⅝	101¾
Atchison	76¼	76⅝	76¼	76⅝
U. S. Steel	43¼	43⅜	43	43¼
Sou. Pacific	63⅛	63¼	62⅝	63
Mo. Pacific	102	102¼	101⅞	102
Amal. Copper	75½	75¾	73⅞	73⅞

Money loaning at 2¼ per cent.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Feb. 4.—The following were the closing bids on the Stock Exchange today:

Atchison	76⅝
Atchison pfd	97⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	102¾
Canadian Pacific Railway	114⅛
Canada Southern	86
Chesapeake & Ohio	45¾
Chicago & Alton	33¾
Chicago & Alton pfd	75½
Chicago & Great Western	23⅜
Delaware & Hudson	173¾
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	293
Denver & Rio Grande	42
Denver & Rio Grande pfd	91
Lake Erie & Western	38⅞
Lake Erie & Western 1st pfd	69½
Lake Erie & Western 2nd pfd	56⅛
Great Northern Pfd	186
Louisville & Nashville	104
Manhattan Elevated	134¾
Metropolitan Traction	172¾
Missouri Pacific	102
New Jersey Central	196
New York Central	161¼
Ontario & Western	33⅝
Reading	56⅝
Reading 1st pfd	82⅛
Reading 2nd pfd	63½
St. Paul	163⅝
Southern Pacific	63
Southern Railway	32⅞
Southern Railway pfd	94¼
Texas & Pacific	38¼
Union Pacific	101¾
Union Pacific pfd	89¼
Wabash	22½
Wabash pfd	42¼
Wisconsin Central	19¼
Rock Island	161¾
Amalgamated Copper	73⅞
American Smelting & Refining Co.	46¾
American Smelting & Refin. Co., pfd	97¼
Anaconda Mining Co.	33⅞
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	66
Colorado Fuel & Iron	86⅞
Consolidated Gas	216⅞
General Electric	280
Pacific Mail	46
People's Gas	99½
Pressed Steel	40¾
Pressed Steel pfd	84
Pullman	217
United States Rubber	14½
United States Rubber pfd	51
United States Steel	43⅛
United States Steel pfd	93⅛
Western Union Telegraph	91
Commercial Cable	165

Prime mercantile paper, 4 and 4½ per cent; sterling exchange, about steady, at $4.87⅛ and $4.87¼ for demand, and at $4.84½ and $4.84⅝ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85 and $4.85½ and $4.88; commercial bills, $4.83⅝ and $4.84⅝; bar silver, 55⅛; Mexican dollars, 44; government bonds, strong.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—The following were the closing prices of futures on the Exchange today: Wheat, Feb., 75⅛; May, 78⅛ and 78¼; July, 78⅜ and 78½. Corn, Feb., 60⅝; May, 63½ and 63⅝; July, 63¼ and 63⅝; Sept., 62½. Oats, Feb., 43½; May, 44½ and 44⅝; July, 38⅜ and 38½; Sept., 32¾.

Crofton, B.C.

The Future Smelting Centre of the North West Coast

Situated at Osborne Bay, on the East Coast of Vancouver Island, the terminus of the Lenora Mount Sicker Railway.

Lots will be placed on the market in a few days.

For particulars, apply to Lenora Mount Sicker Copper Mining Company, Limited, Non-Personal Liability, McGregor Block, Victoria.

TO INVESTORS;

The majority of towns in British Columbia depend on the mineral resources in their vicinity, whether of coal, gold, silver or copper. When the extraction of these from the earth ceases to be a profitable investment, the value of the real estate in such towns ceases, but with a Smelting industry to support a town, when same is situated on the sea, on which cargoes of ore can be brought from any port in the universe, the permanency of the town is assured, and as the mineral resources of the Northwest of America are developed, the smelter plant at Crofton will be enlarged and so increase the value of the real estate

RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS.

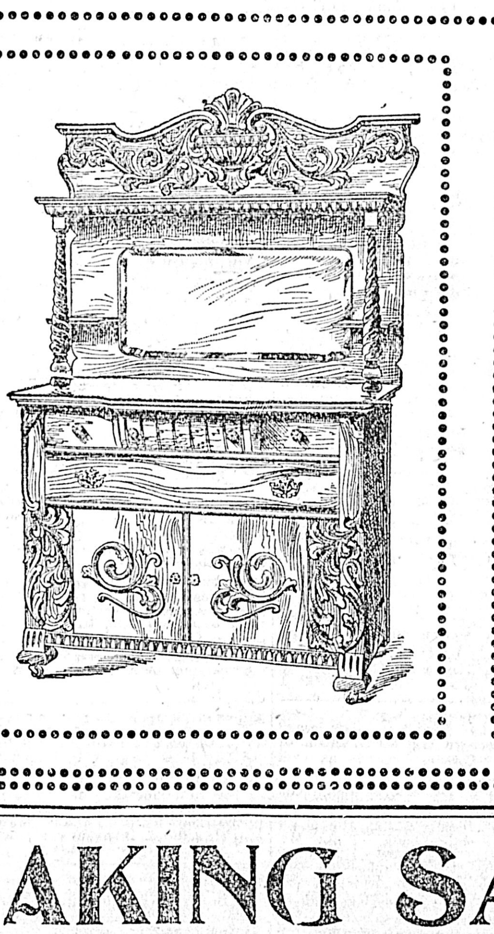
Pond's Extract

Over fifty years a household remedy for Burns, Sprains, Wounds, Bruises Coughs, Colds and all accidents liable to occur in every home.

CAUTION--There is only one Pond's Extract. Be sure you get the genuine, sold only in sealed bottles in buff wrappers.

Weiler Bros. Weiler Bros.

NEW GOODS



An Elegant Range of

New Sideboards

This is a line which in style and price meets the demands made upon us. This "ad" simply suggests that you see these boards before buying what may prove an inferior article.

OUR PRICES for Golden Oak Finished Sideboards: Ash, $18.00; Oak, $24.00, etc., fitted with bevelled plates.

Our Bedroom Suites

Are marvels of what can be produced at low cost.

Bedstead, Bureau and Washstand

Thoroughly well finished in Golden Oak, fitted with bevelled mirrors and neat brass trimmings. In Elm at $19.00 and $20.00, or Oak at $24.00, $28.00, $30.00, $35.00, etc.

New Goods! New Goods! New Goods!

—AT—

WEILER BROS., THE COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

STOCK TAKING SALE

100 Boys' School Suits, reduced to $1.00 each.
75 Boys' Pea Jackets, reduced to $1.00 each.
150 Boys' Cape Overcoats, reduced to $1.00 each.

These Prices For Cash Only.

Men's Waterproof Cravenette Raglans, Macintoshes and Overcoats. Half Price for cash.

B Williams & Co.

68 AND 70 YATES STREET.

TOOKE S VARDON

4-PLY

2 for 25c.

Preacher And Social Problem

Address By Rev. E. S. Rowe Before Ministerial Association.

Human Selfishness and Mammonism Is Opposing The Divine Purpose.

The regular meeting of the Ministerial association of the city of Victoria was held Monday morning in the school room of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. After routine business had been disposed of, an interesting paper was read by Rev. Elliott S. Rowe, of the Metropolitan Methodist church, on "The Preacher and the Social Problem." His paper reads as follows:

Any one who believes in the existence of an intelligent and beneficent God cannot doubt that His purpose includes such a social organization as will conduce to the highest human good—the ordering of men in such relations as will permit the perfect development of each—giving to each the opportunity to cultivate the best that is in him and reach the highest degree of effectiveness possible to his natural abilities.

It is clear that, in order to effect this, the first essential is that each should have available to him the opportunity to secure the necessaries of his physical life, and in such measure and under such conditions as will afford him the means and the leisure necessary for the cultivation of the higher powers of his nature.

Unfortunately, it is just as clear that for the great majority of men such conditions do not exist—that in spite of the increase of knowledge, resulting in the improvement of human implements and the utilization of the forces of nature in industry and commerce, the problem of existence has not been simplified. Tens of thousands of children are born into the world in civilized countries, who have no real chance in life, and thousands of them die in infancy through the lack of the simplest necessaries. Those of them who survive are doomed to lives of squalid misery: poverty, hunger and crime. Thousands of men are rendered useless and their lives prematurely ended by the denial to them of the opportunity to be effective and self-supporting. And the majority of even those wage-earners who are regarded as prosperous are, with respect to the means of subsistence, like men supported in water upon a frail raft that keeps their chins just above the surface when it is smooth, but fails to carry them in safety when the water is disturbed into the slightest ripple. When times are at their best, the margin of subsistence for such men is so narrow that the slightest disturbance of conditions wipes it out and plunges them into idleness and want.

Here, then, we have the factors in the problem: A wise and beneficent Creator, a fruitful earth, a race advancing in power over nature, and increasing in wealth—and a majority of that race shut out from equitable participation in the blessings of God, the produce of the earth and the fruits of human progress.

Few will deny the existence of the problem, or accept the conditions as either inevitable or desirable.

Some, indeed, attribute these conditions to God, as though designed by Him to cultivate in the victims of them suitable moral qualities.

It seems much more reasonable to believe that these human ills come of human ignorance and wrong, and such sufferings as are permitted are intended to lead men to seek for the moral wrong of which are born these social sorrows. It is, therefore, the duty of the preacher, as of every thoughtful man, to seek to discover the causes in order that he may assist in alleviating the distress produced by them, and in the still more important work of removing the causes themselves.

How, then, shall we account for the conditions we have named? It cannot be said that the earth is unable to produce sufficient for man's need, or that man's implements are defective; or that all those who succumb are guilty of indolence or improvidence, and thus the authors of their own misfortunes. For it has been found in times of greatest need that the markets are glutted with food stuffs and the products of manufacture.

We have had more than once, on this continent, the spectacle of thousands of hungry men and starving children in cities whose storehouses were at the same time filled with millions of bushels of wheat, for which there was no market. Indeed, we are accustomed, with remarkable disregard for logic, to attribute our hard times to over-production. Which is to say, in effect, the tools of industry are too effective, the workmen have been too skilful and too industrious, and thus the crops and the products of labor have been too abundant—in short, we have too much of everything! We, therefore, stop producing so as to diminish our surpluses, only to discover that with factories shut down we have also another surplus—a surplus of men who, since they can no longer work and earn, are unable to buy and consume. In short, we have surpluses of everything but of men capable of consuming. Lacking this necessary element, we see nothing better to do than to sit down and wait for time to rectify our blunders—to relieve us of the burden of our wealth amid which we are starving to death!

In the presence of the inevitable suffering that follows upon the cessation of business, human sympathy is aroused, and through the narrow channel of charity some of the surplus wealth is carried to the surplus men, who thus are enabled to increase the amount of their consumption. Disease, aided by hunger and anxiety, mercifully carries off some of the idle men. Vice, bred of despair, comes to the rescue and relieves the pressure by taking some from the ranks of the would-be workers, putting them into prison, where they become consumers. Thus, by degrees, effective men begin to be a better price. In the meantime, the surplus stocks have been reduced by the cessation of production, and the markets take a firmer tone. Society, like the fever patient who has been subjected to a rigorous reduction of diet, gets up with a keen appetite, and the demand for everything becomes active. Factories open their doors, work becomes plentiful, and the conditions of prosperity prevail.

Thus, it appears that we produce, more rapidly than we consume, the necessaries of life. And yet men, by the thousands, suffer the lack of these necessaries! It cannot be said, therefore, either that we are unable to produce sufficient for our needs or that, on the other hand, we do not need what is produced. Evidently, what is lacking is the opportunity to consume. The men who suffer want suffer because they cannot reach the commodities that would supply their needs and relieve their wants. Thus the necessaries and the men are separated by a barrier which is responsible for our industrial and commercial troubles and the social effects growing out of them.

What, then, is this barrier that separates these men from the things necessary to their comfort? It is the system which regulates the division among men of the product of their joint industry. Under its operation the working man is compelled to accept the terms offered by the holders of capital—the owners of the machines—who, under the pressure of competition, are shut up to the alternatives of depressing wages or of accepting reduced profits. They generally adopt the former with the result that wages are reduced to a point that permits the wage-earner to enjoy only the barest necessaries and to make no provision for "dull times," sickness or old age. From his inability to consume more than a very small share of the product of his own toil, comes the inevitable over-production, loss of work and bitter distress.

Evidently the truth is, that our social problem is due to the inequity of the division of the results of labor. Men are not equal in ability, and, under absolutely equitable systems, widely varying results would attend the labors of different men. But it seems essential to justice that every man should have the opportunity to work and such results from his work as to deliver him from the danger of involuntary poverty.

The social problem therefore, is the product of a system which denies to the workman a fair price for his labor. The conditions are, of course, aggravated by voluntary idleness, improvidence and vice. These are evils that could not be removed by any possible economic change; though it is evident that if comfort and plenty were the sure rewards of industry, sobriety and prudence, a very strong inducement to the practice of these virtues would be provided, which, under the present inequitable system, is almost wholly lacking.

We may now inquire how it is that, in spite of the developing intelligence of the race, these defective, unjust and unwise systems have been allowed to remain.

The true answer to this question will uncover the ultimate moral cause from which all our troubles spring. These systems prevail because comparatively few people desire to have them changed, and fewer still think a radical change is possible. It will not avail to urge, in objection to these statements, the growing social unrest, the widespread and loud-voiced discontent, the demands for reform and the legislative experiments that are being promoted. These may or may not be demands for, or efforts to secure social righteousness. They may constitute nothing more than incidents in the warfare between the classes and express only the desire of one to profit at the expense of the other—a perfectly legitimate desire and motive in a condition of war, of course, but not the motive likely to lead to the establishment of the Kingdom of Righteousness. The only effective movement is that which is inspired by an honest desire to remove all inequities and to establish righteousness. And we may account for the persistence of our present systems by the fact that the world yet awaits the development of such a movement.

Have you ever considered what would be the result of a plebiscite on the question: "Do you desire a strict application of the principles of righteousness to all human affairs, and will you loyally accept the effect produced upon your own circumstances by the adoption of a system embodying such principles"?

I am forced to the conclusion that, if men were to vote as they now act, the result would depend upon what the majority might consider to be the probable effect of such a system upon their own circumstances. That if the majority thought such a system would increase their present worldly advantages, then the "Yeas" would have it, but that under other circumstances it would not carry.

The trouble with us is that we are more concerned about the measure of our gains than about the equity of the division under which we receive them. We have devoted ourselves to the devising of methods for the making of wealth, but have given little thought to a princi-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Classified advertisements one cent per word per insertion, cash. No advertisement inserted for less than 25 cents.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Apprentice to learn the plumbing business. Apply 106½ Yates street. f5

WANTED—A reliable, trustworthy man to take outside orders, and general delivery when required. Pleasing manners and good address indispensable. Applicant state business accustomed to, and salary expected. A local man preferred. Address Wanted, Colonist office. f5

WANTED—A strong, smart boy for delivery wagon. Apply H. W. Walker, Grocer, Esquimalt road. f4

WANTED—A teacher of elocution and physical culture for a private class. Address A. X. Y., Colonist office. j14

MEN WANTED to learn barber trade. Only two months required. Tools donated. Wages earned while learning. Catalogue free. Moler's Barber College, San Francisco, Calif. d31

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

SITUATION WANTED—By middle-aged woman as nurse for children. Address H., Colonist office. f4

WANTED—Position as first class waitress. Apply K., Colonist office. j31

WANTED—By young woman, situation minding children, or light housework, Address X., Colonist. j21

WANTED—By a young lady, position as stenographer and typewriter. First class speed and references. Address "Steno." Colonist. j14

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Person to adopt child, 3 years old. Apply 174 Pembroke street. j29

WANTED—10,000 people to eat Olympia and Eastern Oysters, in all styles, at the Season Oyster House, corner Douglas and Johnson streets, and the Baltimore Oyster House, 64 Johnson street. Oysters. 40 cents a pint; $3.00 a gallon. Peter Bancroft, Proprietor. j28

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms. Apply 59 Humboldt street. f2

TO LET—Large front room, bedroom and kitchen (furnished) at Elesmere House, 104 Pandora street. Apply 97 Quadra. 'Phone A776. j21

COMFORTABLE furnished front rooms, with use of kitchen, if required. 139 Michigan street. j15

TO LET—Housekeeping and front rooms, 90 Douglas street. "K.", Colonist. j14

TO LET—ROOM AND BOARD.

FOR RENT—Large double room, suitable for two gentlemen or married couple, in good locality, near car. Address J. N., Colonist. j28

PLEASANT, comfortable home in house of retired nurse, for invalid or maternity case. J. S., 137, Quadra street, Victoria, B. C. 'Phone 250. j25

WANTED—A few respectable gentlemen boarders, where they may enjoy home comforts, with washing done at home. No. 23 Perry Street, James Bay.

TO RENT—WAREHOUSE.

TO LET—Warehouse on Wharf street, 25x70, A1 location and in good condition. Rent $25. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

TO RENT—STORES.

TO LET—Store on Yates street. Apply to Helsterman & Co. j1

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

1 CENT WORD ISSUE — **No Advertisement Inserted For Less Than 25c.** — **1 CENT WORD ISSUE**

TO RENT—RESIDENCES.

FOR RENT—A well-furnished two-story dwelling house. Apply to Mrs. S. Bragg, corner Leighton road and Richmond ave., near Jubilee Hospital. j31

TO LET—That very desirable country residence known as "Glenora," situate at Koksilah, consisting of 160 acres of land with modern dwelling house, good barns, stables, outbuildings and orchard. Full particulars on application to Helsterman & Co., 75 Government Street.

DANCING CLASSES.

BALL ROOM DANCING—Lessons given privately or in classes. Lesson nights, Monday and Thursday. Class dance every Friday evening. Private lessons to suit pupils. Address Miss Telfor, 107 Blanchard street. j5

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad Street (upstairs). E. A. Macmillan, principal. Individual instruction in shorthand, typewriting and bookkeeping.

ENGINEERS' LICENSE—Mechanics, Engineers, Firemen, Electricians, Etc.—40-page pamphlet containing questions asked by Examining Board of Engineers, sent free. Geo. A. Zeller, Publisher, room 582, 18 S. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A. j11

DRESSMAKING AND SEWING.

DRESSMAKING—Daily or at home. Best references. Good fitter. Children's garments of all kinds. 60 North Park St. j2

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANO FOR SALE—I will sell my new piano at a sacrifice or will rent to reliable party. Address S. S., Colonist office. f5

FINE GERMAN CANARIES for sale at Mrs. Lange's, 84½ Douglas street, upstairs. feb2

RANCH—Improved ranch for sale or exchange for city property. Address T. W. S., this office. f2

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' boots and shoes at bargain prices, and your repairing done, at Nangle's, the prize boot and shoe maker, 56 Fort street. Please call. You won't be misled. j23

FOR SALE—Grocery and bakery business. Apply B. K., this office. j19

FOR SALE—A new line of cream, white and string braids; also new designs for silk work, at Mrs. W. H. Adams', 78 Douglas street. j16

POULTRY, LIVE STOCK, ETC.

FOR SALE—Gordon setter puppies. Will be right age for this fall's shooting. Apply 78 Douglas street. f4

WANTED—500 chickens, any kind, at 183½ Douglas street. A postal card will find. j12

FOR SALE—White Wyandotte cockerels and Belgian hares; choice stock. E. Robinson, 16 Young Street, James Bay.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LIMITS.

2,400 acres, chiefly yellow cedar, $5,000. For particulars apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—HOTELS.

HOTELS FOR SALE—Call and see our list. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—Business or a large, centrally located hotel, including furniture, etc.; doing a good business. For particulars apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A furnished cottage, 5 rooms, bath and pantry, with outbuildings. Lot 60x120. Corner Phoenix and Avalon streets. Price $2,000. Apply by letter J. Nichol, No. 10, Avalon road. f4

FOR SALE—Five-roomed cottage near Spring Ridge car line, below assessed value ($800.) Address W. H., Colonist. f4

LIME KILN—Ready for working, together with 160 acres of land and buildings, $1,600. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Cottage, three rooms, near city; garden with small fruits good barn. Apply 195 Johnson street. j26

FOR SALE—On Esquimalt road, two-story house, and lot 60x130, eight rooms; also bath room, scullery and pantry, with hot and cold water, electric light. All rooms large and in first class condition, for $2300, half down, balance at 4 per cent. Address B., Colonist. j8

CENTRALLY LOCATED.

$800—5-roomed cottage, good situation, electric light, bath, conservatory. Very cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

$1,500—Six-room cottage, very central, with sewer connections, etc. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$2400—7 roomed 2-story dwelling, lot 47x120. Sewer connections, etc. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

$1,600—Seven-room dwelling, with bath, etc.; good location, one minute's walk from tramcar and 12 minutes from post office; a bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,400—Six-room modern dwelling, electric light, stable, and lot 30x160, centrally located, A1 neighborhood. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,050—Nice cottage, with bath, etc., facing south, centrally located. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,900—Full-sized lot and seven-roomed cottage, 10 minutes from post office; easy terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$5,500—Handsome residence, modern, with an acre of ground, on Rockland Avenue; grand view. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$3,800—Two full-sized lots with good house; very central; a bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$4,750—Ten-roomed modern dwelling (very central); must be sold to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

$4,750—Beautifully situated seven-roomed house, with three full-sized lots, stable, etc.; front and back entrance, situate on Fort Street. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,050—Nice five-roomed cottage, bath, etc., well situated. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,500—Full-sized lot, with two houses, in the heart of the city; a good speculation. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

$2,200 will purchase three houses, centrally located (only 10 minutes from post office), always rented at a good figure; cheap, in order to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

JAMES BAY.

$2,200—Good six-room cottage, near Dallas road; nice view of the Straits; modern conveniences. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$3,750—Handsome modern residence and large water lot, only 10 minutes from post office; well located and in good order. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,300—Seven-roomed dwelling, modern in every respect; good stable and outhouses; lot 54x159; very convenient to town. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$900—A choice of two cottages, almost new, five rooms; rented at $9 each. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$3,600—Modern eight-room dwelling, with two full-sized lots, tennis court, etc.; beautiful view; cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,800—Pretty cottage, corner lot, good garden and lot 55x120, in good condition. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,200—Cottage, five rooms, bath, etc.; full-sized lot, facing south; terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,100—Modern cottage, six rooms, full-sized lot; good locality. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,000 will purchase four houses, always rented; must be sold to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$800—Corner lot and two 5-roomed cottages ($800 each); will be sold on very easy terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

EAST END.

$2,100—Seven-room modern dwelling, stable and outbuildings, on four lots, at Oak bay. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$1,800—Five-roomed cottage, good brick foundation, with two full-sized lots and out-buildings; cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,450—Cottage of six rooms, one acre; all cleared and planted with small fruits; barn, chicken houses, etc.; terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,600—New six-roomed cottage, with four lots, out-buildings, etc.; a bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

WEST END.

$2,500 will purchase four cottages, five rooms each, all rented, with an acre of ground. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,000—Six-roomed cottage, well situated, one acre of ground, stable, outhouses and orchard; a bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

THE ARM—Seven roomed modern dwelling, well situated, over two acres of land, large frontage on road and water. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,800—Esquimalt Road—Seven roomed modern cottage, electric light, one acre of ground, lawn and orchard. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

NORTH END.

$3,000—Six-roomed dwelling, two acres under cultivation, stable, orchard, lawn, etc.; cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

$200 will purchase a nice lot in Victoria West, ready for building upon. Many lots at higher prices and in good localities. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$1,800—Large corner lot, two-story dwelling and good stable, centrally located, cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

EIGHT FULL-SIZED LOTS, well situated and very central. Must be sold at an early date. Any reasonable offers will be submitted. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

$200—Corner lot, Fernwood Road, 64x134. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

$300—Good lot on Johnson street, facing south. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

$4,800—Full sized lot on Yates street, just above Douglas, A1 locality for doctor's office and residence. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

$2,500—Half lot, very central and in good locality. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

$700—Very nice full sized lot on Humbolt St., near Park Road, facing south. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government St.

FOR SALE—Two water-front lots, Head Street, for half value. W. K. R., P.O. Box 652.

$525 will purchase 2¼ full-sized lots in the West End, one minute from the tram; all cleared and ready for building upon. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$400—Many nice lots in James Bay and other good localities at this figure. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$650—Lot on Vancouver Street, near Richardson; must be sold to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,500—Almost an acre of cleared ground in the centre of the city (cheapest in the city). Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$500—Two lots in James Bay, 10 minutes from post office, $500 each. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—Beautiful building site, commanding fine view of the Straits (three lots), for $1,600. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Two acres of ground fronting on Esquimalt Road, well located. Must be sold to close an estate; only $1,400. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

JAMES BAY—Several nice building lots in a good locality, from $400 upwards. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

VICTORIA WEST—Several good lots, from $200 to $600 each. Apply 40 Government Street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

OAK BAY—A few good water lots left. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

CHEAP ACREAGE—Over 3,200 acres, at $1.60 per acre, on Pender Island, nine miles from Sidney Station. Steamboat runs in connection with V. & S. Railway. An abundance of good timber. Excellent hunting grounds. This is the cheapest property on the market. For full particulars apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street, Victoria.

SOOKE—679 acres and lake, $3,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

BUSINESS LOTS—A number of good lots, centrally located, cheap. Call and see our list. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FORT STREET—Part of the Heywood Estate, just above Cook Street; find building sites; prices reasonable; easy terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

CHEAP BUSINESS LOTS.

$850—Three lots at this price, well located for factory purposes, must be sold to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,000—Two large lots at this price, close to Douglas Street, suitable for business or residences; very cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$4,800—Full-sized lot on Yates Street, close to Douglas, suitable for any business. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS.

LAKE HILL ESTATE—15 acres of good land open to offer; anything reasonable will be submitted. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

OKANAGAN VALLEY—160 acres near Enderby, suitable for fruit and grain; partly cleared; permanent stream of water; $1,060. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

$3,700—22½ acres, seven miles from Victoria; 14 acres under cultivation (3 in orchard of 200 bearing trees); six-room cottage, with bath, etc.; barns and out-houses; all fenced. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$17,000—Over 500 acres, within six miles of Victoria; 160 acres under cultivation; many good buildings, orchard, streams, etc.; liberal terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

STRAWBERRY VALE PARK, 3½ miles from city, in blocks of five acres each; cheap, and very easy terms; from $40 to $100 per acre. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

METCHOSIN—A beautiful farm, excellent situation, large acreage; $10,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

LAKE DISTRICT—About 50 acres, partly slashed, adjoining a beautiful farm; very good soil and level ground; cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

THE ARM—1½ acres, cleared, waterfront; fine site for bungalow; electric light and water pipes running past premises; whole amount of purchase money may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent.; $3,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

HIGHLAND DISTRICT—Three farms with buildings, etc.—two at $1,600, one at $3,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

ROSS BAY—Nine acres; good soil and ready for cultivation; fine site; commands view of Straits; cheap. Apply 45 Government Street.

CHEAP ACREAGE—160 acres for $225. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

700 acres, 3½ miles from the city; about one-third under cultivation; soil rich black loam; average price per acre, $50; will sell in 50-acre lots; the cheapest and one of the best farms on the Island. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

260 ACRES, partly under cultivation, orchard, modern ten-roomed dwelling, stable, chicken house, etc; commands one of the finest views in the province. For particulars apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

EAST SOOKE—178 acres, good buildings and furnished house; large frontage on harbor; 100 bearing fruit trees; partly cleared and under cultivation; 70 acres fenced, balance lightly timbered; handy to school house; owner leaving for England; price $2,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

SOMENOS LAKE—2½ miles from Duncan, 250 acres; modern eleven-roomed house; cottage, barns, orchards, etc., or will subdivide to suit purchaser. For full particulars apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street, Victoria.

JAMES ISLAND—Off Saanich (one mile); 200 acres, 35 under cultivation, 100 cleared, balance good land; lots of good water; five-roomed house, barns, etc.; can also arrange to buy live stock, steam launch, boats, etc.; plenty of fruit trees of all descriptions; easy terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

SALT SPRING ISLAND—108 acres, water frontage; good six-roomed modern dwelling, barns, out-houses, etc.; 35 acres under cultivation; orchard of 250 trees; balance all good land, with heavy timber cut; $6,500. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

LAKE DISTRICT—16 acres, all under cultivation; seven-room house, good barns, etc., orchard. Will exchange for one acre and good house in town. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

MANY OTHER FARMS in all parts of the province, too extensive for publication. Call and get particulars. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES—A nice choice. Call and see our list. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUTCHERS.

L. GOODACRE—Contractor to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Telephone 32. Corner Johnson and Government streets.

INDIAN CURIOS.

INDIAN BASKETS AND CURIOS—Thousands of them cheap from the Indian Trader, H. Stadthagen, 79 Johnson street, between Broad and Government street. Store closes at 7 o'clock every night. j8

HARDWARE.

WALTER S. FRASER & CO., LIMITED—Dealers in harware, iron, pipe, fitting and brass goods. Wharf Street, Victoria.

WATSON & McGREGOR—Hardware, stoves, ranges and household furnishings; plumbing and gasfitting. No. 99 Johnson Street. Tel. 745.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Johnson and Government Streets.

HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe-fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and milling supplies a specialty.

SEWER PIPE, FIRE [illegible] BRICKS, ETC.

FLOWER POTS, SEWER PIPE, ETC.—B. C. Pottery Co., Limited, corner Broad and Pandora streets, Victoria. f5

EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—[illegible] Some city property for 122½ acres fine land in town of Comox. Apply James Town[illegible]ley, Rice Mill Building, 64 Store Street.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

MOORE & WHITTINGTON, 159 Yates St. Estimates given; job work, etc. Tel. 75a.

THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad Street. Alterations, office fittings, wharves repaired, etc. Telephone B371.

J. P. BURGESS—Carpenter work of all kinds; repairs. Telephone 155.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS—For prices, etc., write A. H. Wallbridge, Sales Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

M. R. SMITH & CO., LTD., Victoria, B. C. Manufacturers of all kinds of plain and fancy biscuits and cakes.

NEWS AGENCY.

GEORGE MARSDEN—News agent, corner of Government and Yates streets. P. O. Box 523. Magazines, local and foreign papers kept.

SCAVENGERS.

MRS. ED. LINES—General scavenger; yards, etc., cleaned. Orders promptly attended to. Telephone 185. House, 236 Yates Street.

PETER HANSEN, City Scavenger. Teamster and wood dealer; building sand and gravel for sale. Address, 40 Discovery Street. Telephone 184.

STEAM DYE WORKS.

PAISLEY DYE WORKS—Tel. 410. The old reliable; established 1885. No. 114¼ Yates Street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200. Largest established. Country orders solicited. No. 141 Yates Street.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

L. O. L. 1426 meets in Sir William Wallace Hall 2nd Monday in each month. F. Allett, Master; W. Wallace, Secretary.

VICTORIA CAMP, No. 52, C. O. W. O. W.—Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall first and third Fridays. Visiting sovereigns welcome. W. Jackson, Clerk.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—R. Maynard, 41 Pandora Street. All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals. Kodaks, pocoes, koronas, premos, etc. Same block, Mrs. R. Maynard's art studio. Views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.

Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Finding Store, 41 Pandora Street. Boots, Shoes, Leather and Shoe Findings. 'Phone 360b.

TAILORING.

THE FUJI COMPANY, Japanese Merchant Tailor, 156 Government street, makes the suit of clothes to order for ladies and gentlemen cheaper than ever. Keeps best tailors as ladies' clothes makers. j31

VICTORIA TAILORING PARLORS—No. 88 Douglas Street. Union labor only.

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

STEMLER & EARLE—Coffee, Spices, Mustard and Baking Powders. Pembroke Street, near Government.

VICTORIA COFFEE & SPICE MILLS—Office and mills, 148 Government Street. A. J. Morley, proprietor.

DRAYMEN.

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office, 55 Wharf St. Telephone 171.

PAWNBROKERS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for diamonds, old gold and silver. A. A. Aaronson, corner Broad and Johnson streets.

MONEY TO LOAN.

On first-class real securities. Apply to Tuppers, Peters & Griffin, Bastion Street, Victoria.

NOVELTY WORKS.

L. HAFER, General Machinist. No. 150 Government Street.

BOOK EXCHANGE.

CASHMORE, 88½ Douglas Street, buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

HOTEL DIRECTORY.

SEATTLE.

HOTEL BUTLER—The best and most popular house in Seattle. European plan. Centrally located. Terms reasonable. Hamm & Schmitz, proprietors.

VICTORIA.

THE DOMINION—Victoria, B. C. Only modern first-class hotel in the city. Rates, $1.50 per day and upwards. S. Jones, proprietor.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL—Corner Johnson and Store streets. Bar supplied with best brands of wines, liquors and cigars. Good rooms in connection. Open day and night. Lorenzo Reda, proprietor.

VANCOUVER.

STRAND HOTEL—European or American plan. Rates, $2 a day; good rooms; first class cafe in connection.

BADMINTON—Popular resort for tourists; $2 and up. J. G. Clarke, proprietor.

HOTEL LELAND—Corner Granville and Hastings streets; one block from depot and steamboat wharves; $2 a day.

THE COMMERCIAL—Turkish baths; best $2-a-day house in the city. Prescott & Heywood, proprietors.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

PLUMBERS, ETC.

J. H. WARNER & CO., 106 Yates Street. Plumbing, heating, roofing and galvanized iron skylights. 'Phone 270.

C. M. COOKSON, 97 Johnson Street. Sanitary plumbing; jobbing and out-of-town orders a specialty. Telephone 674.

PAINTING, PAPERHANGING, ETC.

JOSEPH SEARS—91 and 93 Yates Street. Painter, paperhanger, etc. 'Phone 742B.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOONER.

Take notice that the undersigned in pursuance of an order of the Honorable Archer Martin, local judge in admiralty in the exchequer court of Canada, dated the 24th day of January, 1902, will at the sheriff's office in the court house, Bastion square, in the city of Victoria, on Saturday, the 8th day of February, 1902, at the hour of eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, sell the schooner George W. Prescott, lying in the Victoria harbor near Pt. Ellice bridge, by public auction, to the highest bidder.

Dated at Victoria this 1st day of February, 1902.

J. E. McMILLAN, Marshall.

NOTICE.

REVISED STATUTES, CANADA, 1886, CHAPTER 92.

[illegible]roposed Construction of Marine Railway and Wharf at the Port of Victoria, B.C.

[illegible]otice is hereby given that under and [illegible]suant to the Revised Statutes of Canada [illegible] 1886, Chapter 92, the undersigned by petition dated this day, have applied to the Governor-in-Council for approval of the [illegible] Area [illegible] Plan and Site of the following proposed [illegible] works to occupy the foreshore and submerged grounds adjoining or abutting on Lots 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, Block K, Work street, [illegible] Harbor Estate, Victoria, B. C., namely:

(a) A [illegible] way, commonly described as a marine railway.

(b) A wooden wharf adjoining said slipway. A plan and a description of the said proposed works by metes and bounds of the foreshore and submerged ground to be occupied thereby has been deposited with the Minister of Public Works, and duplicates thereof have been deposited in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C.

Victoria, B. C., 16th December, 1901.

VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT COMPANY, LIMITED.

A. J. BECHTEL, Managing Director.

J. V. SPRATT, Secretary.

NOTICE.

All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company, within that tract of land bounded on the south by the southern boundary of Comox District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 50th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the E. & N. Railway land grant.

LEONARD H. SOLLY, Land Commissioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada at its next session for an Act to incorporate the Canadian Manufacturers' Association with all necessary rights and powers.

Toronto, 2nd January, 1902.

THOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL, Solicitors for Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting as a licensing court, for a transfer of my license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail upon the premises situate on Lot 1263 Johnson street, in the City of Victoria, and known as the International Hotel, to Samuel G. Cunningham.

Dated this 11th day of January, 1902.

MARGARET LINDSAY.

Tenders For Clayoquot Store, Buildings and Land

Tenders will be received by the undersigned at 26 Yates street, Victoria, up to 12 noon on the 15th February next, for the purchase of the Stock and General Merchandise, Buildings and Land, situated on Stubb Island, Clayoquot District, recently owned by Mr. Thomas Earle.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For further particulars apply to

ARTHUR ROBERTSON, Assignee, Estate of Thomas Earle.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that one month after date application will be made to the Governor-in-Council for approval of the plans and site of a wharf proposed to be erected on and opposite to the South half of Section one, Range eleven, in Chemainus District, Province of British Columbia, which plans, together with a description of said site, have been deposited with the Department of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the Land Registry Office at Victoria, B. C.

For the Lenora Mount Sicker Copper Mining Company, Limited, Non-Personal Liability, (owners of said site.)

W. W. BERRIDGE, Secretary.

Dated at Victoria, British Columbia, this 11th day of January, 1902.

NOTICE.

Milk vendors must secure permits for the year 1902 before February 7. These may be obtained from the undersigned at his office daily from 9 a. m. till 12 noon until that time. Applicants must present certificate of health from the Provincial Veterinary Surgeon, without which no permits will be granted.

JAS. WILSON, Sanitary Inspector.

Valuable Real Estate Sale

To be sold by private tender pursuant to an order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Martin, made in an action Joseph W. Reay vs. George W. Reay and others, Victoria City Lots 753 and 754, situate on the north side of Discovery street, above Douglas street, and also Victoria City Lots Nos. 714, 715, 716, 727, 728 and 729. Lots 714, 715 and 716 front on Herald street, and lots 727, 728 and 729 are the corresponding lots on Chatham street, so that a purchaser of the whole of the above lots would have a valuable piece of property extending through from Herald to Chatham street, with a frontage of three lots on each street.

Tenders are to be sent to the Registrar of the Supreme Court at the Law Courts, Victoria, not later than Thursday the 13th day of February, A. D. 1902.

Particulars, conditions of sale and forms of tender may be obtained from Messrs McPhillips, Wootton & Barnard, Solicitors for the plaintiff, or Messrs. Bodwell & Duff, Pooley, Luxton & Pooley, and Robertson & Robertson, Solicitors for the various parties interested.

Dated the 30th day of January, A. D., 1902.

B. H. TYRWHITT DRAKE, Registrar Supreme Court.

E. ANDERNACH

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

92 GOVERNMENT ST.

All kinds of Clock and Watch repairing, Stone Setting, Jewelry Work, etc., done on shortest notice and at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Customer—Say, a month ago you told me the material would wear, and here it is, nearly gone.

Snipps—Nearly gone in a month? Well, if that isn't "wearing," what is?—Chicago News.

Money to Loan

On Improved Securities at Lowest Current Rates. . .

PEMBERTON & SON, 45 Fort Street

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office, Victoria, Jan. 4.—8 p. m.

SYNOPSIS.

The extensive storm area which was off the coast yesterday, is now centered in Cariboo. It has caused southerly gales in this vicinity, and a rainfall exceeding one inch on the coast from Cape Flattery to Northern California. Snow is falling between the Canadian ranges and the temperature is likely to rise there sufficiently to cause a general thaw. Milder weather is also setting in across the Territories to Manitoba.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	38	44
New Westminster	38	44
Kamloops	26	38
Barkerville	24	30
Calgary	—4	4
Winnipeg	—24	—4
Portland, Ore.	32	44
San Francisco	46	54

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time), Wednesday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Moderate or fresh winds, chiefly southerly, unsettled and mild, with occasional rains.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, unsettled and mild, with rain.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

TUESDAY, JAN. 4.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	43	Mean	41
Noon	42	Highest	44
5 p.m.	42	Lowest	37

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. .... 32 miles southeast.
Noon .... 16 miles northwest.
5 p.m. .... 16 miles southwest.

Average state of weather—Cloudy.
Rain—.10 inch.
Barometer at noon—Observed 29.424
Corrected 29.462

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected 29.62

DON'T.

Don't think because you have taken many remedies in vain that your case is incurable.

You have not taken Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It has cured many seemingly hopeless cases of scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism, kidney complaint, dyspepsia and general debility—many cases that may have been worse than yours.

What this great medicine has done for others it can do for you.

VICTORIA TIDES.

For the Month of February, 1902.

(Issued by the tidal survey branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

The time used is Pacific standard for the 120 meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

Date.	Day.	Time. h. m.	Height. ft.	Time. h. m.	Height. ft.	Time. h. m.	Height. ft.	Time. h. m.	Height. ft.
1	Sa.	..		8 13	8.6	17 16	3.6		
2	S.	..		8 50	8.5	18 03	3.2		
3	M.	..		9 29	8.5	18 40	2.9		
4	Tu	4 30	7.8	5 36	7.8	10 11	8.4	19 10	2.6
5	W	4 50	7.9	6 32	7.8	10 58	8.4	19 37	2.3
6	Th	5 04	7.8	7 24	7.7	11 49	8.4	20 06	2.1
7	F.	5 10	7.7	8 10	7.4	12 43	8.4	20 38	2.1
8	Sa	5 00	7.7	8 52	7.0	13 38	8.3	21 14	2.2
9	S.	4 46	7.7	9 33	6.6	14 36	8.0	21 53	2.5
10	M	4 53	7.9	10 18	6.0	15 37	7.7	22 34	3.0
11	Tu	5 13	8.1	11 11	5.5	16 48	7.2	23 15	3.7
12	W.	5 40	8.3	12 09	4.9	18 11	6.8	23 55	4.4
13	Th	6 12	8.5	13 13	4.2	19 49	6.5	....	
14	F.	0 34	5.2	6 49	8.7	14 18	3.6	21 54	6.4
15	Sa	1 16	6.0	7 29	8.9	15 23	3.0	....	
16	S.	0 31	6.8	2 09	6.7	8 12	8.9	16 22	2.5
17	M.	2 00	7.2	3 25	7.2	8 58	8.9	17 17	2.1
18	Tu	2 48	7.6	4 48	7.4	9 51	8.9	18 07	1.8
19	W	3 17	7.7	5 59	7.3	10 50	8.7	18 52	1.7
20	Th	3 30	7.7	7 00	7.0	11 53	8.6	19 33	1.8
21	F.	3 36	7.7	7 51	6.5	12 56	8.4	20 12	2.1
22	Sa	3 40	7.6	8 38	5.9	13 58	8.1	20 50	2.5
23	S.	3 49	7.8	9 24	5.4	14 58	7.7	21 27	3.1
24	M.	4 02	7.9	10 09	4.9	15 57	7.3	22 05	3.8
25	Tu	4 22	8.1	10 58	4.6	16 58	6.8	22 44	4.5
26	W.	4 49	8.2	11 51	4.3	18 16	6.4	23 25	5.1
27	Th	5 20	8.2	12 49	4.0	19 57	6.2	....	
28	F.	0 09	5.8	5 53	8.2	13 52	3.8		

Zero of above heights corresponds to 11 feet in the fairway of Victoria harbor.

Esquimalt (at Dry Dock).—From observations during six months, May to October, compared with simultaneous observations continued at Victoria by Mr. F. N. Denison:

For time of high water, add 14 minutes to H. W. at Victoria.

For time of low water, add 17 minutes to L. W. at Victoria.

Extreme Case Of Nervousness.

a Very Painful Operation—Was Pale and Weak and Fainted Often—Doctors Failed to Help Her.

There is scarcely a limit to the sufferings which women endure when their nervous systems become run down and give way beneath the burdens which they are forced to bear. There are ills peculiar to women, which in nine cases out of ten are the result of a low state of vitality and a depletion of nerve force. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures women of their ills, irregularities and weaknesses by thoroughly restoring the vigor of the nerves.

Every woman will read with interest the following letter from a lady who has been cured of a serious illness by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. She says the testimonials she reads are not half strong enough.

Mrs. Benjamin Hatfield, Hillyard street, St. John, N. B., writes:—"For three years I was a sufferer from extreme nervousness and female weakness and found it necessary to undergo a very painful operation. I was pale and weak, had no appetite and would sometimes faint two or three times a day. For seven weeks I was under the doctor's care but he seemed unable to help me. Despairing of recovery, I took the advice of a friend, who told me that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food would build me up and make me strong and well again. After four months' use of this preparation I found myself greatly improved, but continued the treatment for one year, using in all sixteen boxes. I have been blessed with a young daughter now, and believe that I am as strong and well as ever in my life. As a result I cannot say too much in favor of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It has performed a complete and thorough cure in my case, and I am healthier and fleshier than I have been for years. The testimonials I see are not half strong enough. I tell my friends and neighbors about it, and many of them join me in pronouncing Dr. Chase's Nerve Food the most effective restorative obtainable. Desiring that other sufferers may benefit by my happy experience with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, I willingly give you permission to use this testimonial."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is an up-to-date, scientific preparation of most extraordinary merit. It has proven itself the most effective nerve restorative of the age. It is certain to benefit everyone who uses it, because it forms new red corpuscles in the blood and creates new nerve force. It is especially efficacious in the cures of female ills and weaknesses; 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

W. T. HARDAKER

THE AUCTIONEER

Second Consignment

Macintosh Garments

Come and inspect them. You can buy a Raincoat for one-quarter the regular price.

Hardaker

AUCTIONEER

Preacher and Social Problem

(Continued From Page Seven.)

ple of division that would properly safeguard all the interests involved:

The power of human selfishness manifesting itself in mammonism and operating through the industrial and commercial systems, is thus opposing the Divine purpose. Instead of making human good the aim and working for that alone, it seeks as an end the increase of material possessions, and men are subjected to conditions necessary to that end. Social and political institutions are judged by their success in aiding the accumulation of wealth rather than in the cultivation of men. The higher interests of humanity—the development of intellect and the cultivation of the spiritual nature—are considered only so far as such may be thought necessary to material prosperity and the safety of society.

We have been seeking material good with such an absorbing eagerness that we have overlooked the good that is higher. We have been selfish, greedy, sensual—we have forgotten God and we are confounded!

The social problem, then, stands before the preacher as at once a product of sin and a testimony to human weakness and folly—the sin of greed begetting the spirit of mammon, blind to the value of righteousness and peace, and mad with hunger for wealth—the folly which denies God's truth and yet expects the blessings to which it alone leads, which sows the tares of selfishness and would reap the wheat of love—the weakness that without the support of Christ always fails to sustain the burden of life.

The need of the world is Christ; He alone can enable men as individuals to endure the strain of the social conditions without suffering moral wreck;

He alone can inspire that charity which, opening the stores of the wealthy, will afford immediate and temporary relief to the victims of social wrong;

He alone can implant in men's hearts that spirit which will change the purpose of life from that of getting good to that of doing good;

He alone has furnished the principles upon which an equitable social order can be established, and

From Him alone can come that spirit which, operating through the organs of society, will bring in justice and prosperity and peace.

It is Christ that is needed, and that institution which is prompted and moved by His spirit and which will, by teaching and example, proclaim His truth—that institution will be the instrument of the world's salvation, and that institution will be, and because of that spirit and that work, the true Church of Christ.

It appears, then, that the situation is not only one that should interest the preacher of the Gospel, but that it is one with which he, more than any other man, is called upon to deal. He cannot engage in a single duty of his calling without coming into contact with it, and he cannot do the best work possible to him without taking it into consideration. He cannot know men and properly estimate their conduct unless he knows, and takes account of, their circumstances, and until he knows them in this way, he cannot effectively help them. For instance, having in mind the injustice of the conditions in which men are compelled to live, he will be the better fitted to understand, sympathize with and minister to the needs of the poor, the indolent and the vicious. He will also appreciate more accurately the significance of the possession of enormous wealth by any single individual, and the obligations that such possession entails. He will know, too, that all he can accomplish in individual cases, by inducing the wealthy to contribute to the needs of the poor; all that he can do in strengthening the moral character to enable it to resist the temptations presented by the social conditions will not result in satisfactory progress while these conditions are allowed to remain. The machinery of society, which inevitably, under the imperious demands of commercialism, crushes and degrades men, will perform its deadly work more rapidly than he can possibly do his. He must then address himself to the changing of the conditions—the work of social reform, which must include economic reform. It is hardly necessary in this day to emphasize the importance of this department of effort. Men today have more faith in legislation than ever before, and I think, perhaps, we need to be reminded of its limitations more than of its possibilities for good. It is possible that we preachers are apt to overvalue regulations, both political and ecclesiastical. We ought, then, to understand what to expect from reforms and what to do towards promoting them.

In the first place, let us notice that just as the social conditions are responsible for much of the prevailing want and vice, and that just as rescue work can never keep pace with the products of these systems: in just the same respect are these conditions in their turn the product of evil tendencies that will defy the effects of the best possible reforms. The ultimate victory must include the extirpation of the primary cause, and every step towards victory must involve the diminishing of the power, extent and activity of that cause.

The final victory will be achieved when the spring of human action is love, instead of selfishness, and every effective move toward victory involves the application, in some degree, of the principle of altruism—so that the power of self-interest may be in some degree reduced. It is manifestly useless to expect any material or lasting advantage from reforms of any other kind, and absurd to hope to diminish the power of selfishness by regulations which themselves originate in, and are supported by, appeals to that spirit. Such so-called reforms may improve the external circumstances of certain classes of men, and may have an economic value and possibly an incidental moral effect. Yet it is very easy to over-estimate their value to even those in whose interests they have been promoted. At least, it is important that we should know exactly what they are and not accept as a moral reform that which is chiefly a move in warfare between classes and does not bring nearer the realization of the Brotherhood of Man. The best that we can expect from such reforms is to hamper the work of the forces we desire to defeat—to prevent by legislation some of the results that the unrestrained operation of human greed would produce. This is important work, and efforts to accomplish should be made by the preacher. He has the same warrant for activity in this direction as he has for the feeding of the hungry, the clothing of the naked, and the rescue of the lost; for, inasmuch as the conditions are modified so as to lessen the danger of poverty and the inducements to vice; to that extent is the work of reform contributory to that of charity and evangelization.

But the reformer will soon realize that these are but skirmishes with the outposts of the entrenched army of sin. He must ever aim at the stronghold, the human heart. In the place where selfishness rules he must plant the standard of Love. In order to do this, he must believe in Christ and that the Gospel carries the power of individual and social salvation. He must preach to men the gospel of individual and of social righteousness. But, above all, he must convince the world of his faith in the practicability of such righteousness by practising it in all his relations in life. The great, stupid, cruel world knows nothing else, and believes in nothing else than its greed, and it will never have a better faith until it sees the fruit of such in the lives of those men and institutions who have learnt Christ and follow Him. When the world is convinced of its folly, of its poverty and of its weakness, then it will desert its false gods and seek the wisdom and the strength of Christ. Upon us, as ministers of the Gospel, rests the obligation to bring home to the world the conviction that will lead to repentence and deliver it from its darkness and misery. This duty requires that we should utterly renounce the things which the world worships. If we in any measure worship its false gods, how shall we convince it that our God is all-sufficient for us, and for all men? If we admit the legitimacy of the world's methods by employing them ourselves, of what good will be our denunciation of those methods? If we, in short, do not show by our words and conduct that self-seeking, love of gold, love of display, love of applause, desire for power—are powerless in directing or modifying our conduct—that they count as nothing in our eyes, then we cannot convince the world of the folly of making these desires the motives of life. We must create an utter distrust of the world's motives and methods, and this requires that we should exhibit that distrust ourselves. We must also convince the world of the sufficiency of Christ—His truth, His love, and the rewards won in His service. To do this we must prove His sufficiency to us. The sufficiency of Christ must, of course, be emphasized in our preaching. He must be proclaimed as the Saviour of man and of society. The last is important, for many people do not appreciate the fulness of the Gospel. They believe in Christ as able to save the individual, but have not yet seen in Him the Teacher of the only perfect sociology. Such persons, as a consequence, do not seem to feel the same obligation to obey the second clause as they do the first clause of the Great Commandment. But, while this is true, it must always be remembered that the love for men which will promote the Kingdom of Christ is the love of God shed abroad in men's hearts by the Holy Spirit. It is necessary, therefore, to win souls.

In order to win souls, it is required to depict the awful results of sin and thus reveal its character, which, to the unsaved soul, cannot be presented in any other way. It seems to me that the social conditions furnish a very effective illustration of the results of sin, and if properly employed will not fail to produce conviction. Again, the social demands of the Gospel furnish a standard for testing the sincerity of our love and faith; so I think it possible to keep prominently before the minds of our hearers the social wrongs and the social demands, and by this means aid in the developing of Christian character and the convicting of the unsaved.

It is necessary, however, here to carefully guard against some errors which would prevent the effect desired. For instance, in the denunciation of social wrong, we must seek only to illustrate the baneful effects of sin, and not to excite hostility against any particular class of men, but make very clear that any wrong is a fruit of sin, which, in some other form, manifests itself in the lives of men who do not belong to the particular class referred to. We must point out that the quality of an act is not determined by the extent of its effects, but by the spirit prompting it—that, for instance, the individual who takes an unfair advantage of another is as guilty of wrongdoing as the great corporation that resorts to similar methods in its business.

I need not say that the Man in the Pulpit must make it very clear that he is not a party to any controversy—social, political or theological; that he stands for nothing except the exact and simple truth—the infallible principles of Christ; that he belongs to no party; that he represents no class; that he is neither of the poor nor of the rich; neither an employer nor an employee; that he holds no brief except his commission from Christ; that, as the servant of God, he has only one Master, and as the servant of men, he has only one mission—to lead all men to Christ and to citizenship in His Kingdom.

Above all, let me repeat, in conclusion, he must not seem to be either a partizan nor a faddist. He must be transparently fair and unmistakeably sane. Otherwise, his utterances will be discounted, and instead of seeming to be a voice he will appear as but an echo. Instead of seeming as the sympathetic lover of men, seeking the highest good of all, he will appear as merely a belligerent in the class struggles, prompted by bitterness and sustained by misguided enthusiasm.

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The Fisheries Commission

(Continued From Page Five.)

whether there would be any returns or not. It seemed to him that the Americans were getting the best of it, getting the most of the Canadian fish, and the situation demanded a change of policy, and that without any delay. He thought that purse seines could be very well allowed, particularly out in the Straits.

The commission then arose for lunch.

IN THE AFTERNOON.

On resuming its sitting after lunch, the first witness to appear before the commission was Mr. W. A. Ward. Speaking to the point of the fishery district, over which Prof. Prince had expressed some doubt or difficulty, Mr. Ward considered that the Victoria Board of Trade in limiting the resolution to the waters south of the 49th parallel had only referred to the adjacent waters because it was there that they were so vitally interested. They did not wish to appear selfish in the matter and had no intention of excluding the other parts of the province from any method of fishing.

Last year he had sold a good many cheap fish, sending them to Mexico, Strait Settlements, Fiji and other markets, and had been able to do so only because of the shortage in the cheaper American fish. These sold for $2.25 a case under Alaska labels. They want the color there, and so take largely of the Alaska do-overs, which the Alaska Packing Co. sold for $2.00 per case. The duty of 67½ cents a case keeps these cheap fish out of the United States market, where like grades of fish from Puget Sound are sold for so high a price as $5.

At his cannery on the Fraser river the fishermen refused last season to deliver humpbacks, etc. for one and a half cents, preferring to throw them into the water. The fishermen, too, refused to take 5 cents for the sockeyes left over the 200 limit, and threw them into the water when the cannery was getting United States trap fish for three cents.

Up on the Cowichan his people had a saltery, which was supplied by seines at Cowichan, Cowichan Gap and Chemainus. There fishermen supplied their own gear and received five cents for dog salmon, eight for cohoes, and 15 for red spring fish.

The Indians objected to the seining there upon the plea that it was depleting the river, although there were but 130,000 fish taken last year. The Indians wanted the line changed, and if this were done it would spoil the seining, but he thought that if they were given a seine they would be quite satisfied. Personally, he was quite agreeable to their getting such a license. As it was, they took the fish on the river with weirs and dip nets, taking as many as 4,000 fish in an hour with two canoes.

On the trap question, he had examined the West Coast of the Island, and thought that there were splendidly located sites there. Some United States trap men spent the summer there last year, and reported very favorably upon that coast.

Dog salmon were salted on the Cowichan for the Yokohama trade, which as yet, however, was not a large one, nor very profitable. The Japanese market was not a very extensive one, taking only some seven thousand cases a year so far.

Indian Agent Robertson then introduced a delegation of Songhee and Saanich Indian fishermen, of whom Thomas of the latter tribe had come to explain about the "swallow" net which they have used from the old days. The "swallow" used to be made of cedar roots, but now of rope, and is about six fathoms wide and seven fathoms long. This net does not cost them so much as the gill nets would, and is used in clear days just as the tide is coming in. The net is lowered about four fathoms, and held horizontally in the water, as the salmon pass over the net is hauled up holding the fish. The Indians would sell the fish to the canners. They would rather fish with swallow than with gill nets. A good catch would be 700. Some of his people go to the Fraser, but the canneries prefer the Japs to them, and so last year many of them went over to the American side and fished swallow. There is no license at present for a swallow, but the Indians would like to have the right to use one for each reserve. It took a good deal of skill to fish swallow, and was lots of fun. He had fished swallow last year, but went behind at it. They can be used in a good many places, e.g., at Race Rocks, Beechy Bay and Sooke, where the fish run in channels. The Indians fish swallow when the fish begin to run, say in July. Sockeyes are the chief kind taken, then they begin to troll for silver sides (cohoes). The Indians would also like to fish near home.

Mr. Maxwell—What do the Indians think about traps?

Answer—They have no pile drivers or money to put up the traps.

Mr. Ralph Smith—What do they think about the Japs

Answer—They don't like them. There is too much Jap. They cut the wages down.

Mr. W. H. Dempster, of the Queen Charlotte Islands, followed. He lived at Skidegate. There the streams are small, and there is no great quantity of salmon, but the fish could be taken in seines or trap nets. The shores vary but are much lower than on the mainland. Cohoes are the chief run, with some sockeyes and lots of hump-backs and dog salmon. Dog salmon are salted there for the Japanese market. He thought that the islands would afford a good field for traps. They would be more effective than seines. The waters are too clear for gill nets. They employed both Indians and Japanese.

Prof. Prince—What great wanderers these Japs are.

Mr. Maxwell—They don't wander, they are taken up in boat loads.

Mr. Dempster, continuing, stated that halibut was generally packed last year, being the first year in salmon packing, but there are no great bodies of salmon there. They appear to come right in from the ocean through the Inlet. Sockeyes there come in in May, have a fine color, but are smaller than the Skeena fish. He thought that traps would be good things for the whole Northern coast.

Before leaving the stand, Mr. Dempster enquired if Indian labor would be excluded on traps, but was informed by the commission that such would not be the case; if traps were to be permitted, the labor would be restricted to whites and Indians.

Mr. Mathew Trotter Johnson, representing the British Columbia Canning Co., corroborated the evidence given about the losses in this business during the past four years, and that chiefly through competition with the cheaper fish of Puget Sound.

For two years his company have operated a drag seine at Otter Point, but without success. The Scottish fisherman in charge reported that the seine was too short, but that a purse seine would probably take lots of fish. Sometimes the fish come in close to shore, other times they stand well out. The weather seemed to have some effect. A longer drag seine might perhaps be more successful, but 200 fathoms was too short a net. There were several good seining points down in that part. Other parties had tried seines there, but had abandoned the scene. He called the attention of the commission to the use of bag net on the east coast of Scotland. There were 2,000 in all last year, 900 being anchored on 16 miles of coast near Peterhead. He thought that they might be well tried here.

Returning to the trap question, Mr. Johnson had no apprehensions about the depletion of the salmon rivers so long at least as proper regulations governed it. It would further be a possible lever by which to induce the Americans to the better regulate their trade.

No more witnesses coming forward, the commission then adjourned, to sit again this morning at Nanaimo.

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LEAVES NANAIMO—3 p. m., for Union Wharf and Comox direct.

LEAVES COMOX and Union Wharf, Wednesday, 12 noon, for Nanaimo and way ports.

LEAVES NANAIMO—Thursday, 7 a. m., for Comox and way ports.

LEAVES COMOX—Friday, 7 a. m., for Nanaimo direct.

LEAVES NANAIMO—Friday 2 p. m., for Victoria, calling at Gabriola, Fernwood, Ganges, Fulford and North Saanich.

LEAVES VICTORIA—Saturday, 7 a. m., for Island ports, calling at North Saanich, Cowichan, Musgraves, Burgoyne, Maple Bay, Vesuvius, Chemainus, Kuper, Thetis, Fernwood, Ganges and Fulford, (returning to Victoria same day), when freight or passengers offer.

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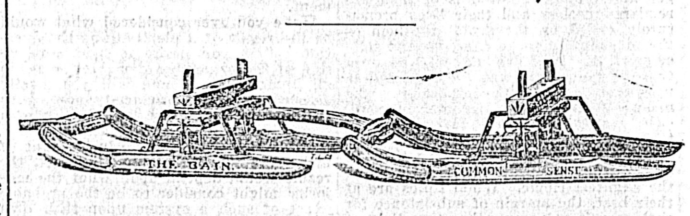

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